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THE MIXED COURT OPIUM DISCLOSURES

THE International Mixed Court of Shanghai on Friday, February 27, gave a decision in an opium smuggling case, which, could the details have been known earlier, undoubtedly might have had some effect in preventing the break-up, owing to disagreement, of the Geneva Opium Conference a few weeks ago. The decision, which was announced by the British Assessor, Mr. Martin and the Chinese Magistrate, Mr. Kwan, sentenced a number of Chinese to prison terms ranging from three to eighteen months with accompanying fines. The charges which were brought against these Chinese were sixfold; "(1) aiding and abetting in the sale of opium, (2) keeping opium for purposes of sale, (3) aiding and abetting in the keeping of opium, (4) importing opium from a foreign country, (5) being found in possession of opium which was imported from a foreign country, and (6) aiding and abetting in the importation of opium from a foreign country." This however, does not tell the whole story, for as the Assessor stated in his decision. "The case is of exceptional interest owing to the magnitude of the dealings in opium which it discloses, the light which it throws on the methods adopted by the importers of foreign opium and the attempts to secure such means of protection as is afforded by the registration in foreign consulates, and it is as well to go into the circumstances leading to the bringing by the police of the present charges."

WITH this introduction the British Assessor then proceeded to review the entire transaction, stating that on January 20, last, Mr. Fishman, a foreign attorney on behalf of Mr. N. E. B. Ezra and Mr. G. Dadunashvilli, made a complaint against certain Chinese charging that they, the Chinese, had disposed of certain stolen opium, the property of the complainants. The application for the warrant for the arrest of the Chinese, was made out in chambers before the Spanish Assessor and the Chinese magistrate, it being alleged at the time that Mr. Ezra, one of the complainants was a Spanish protege. At the same time a petition for a civil action was brought before the Assessor and Magistrate, in which Mr. Ezra and Mr. Dadunashvilli were plaintiffs and the Chinese were defendants, and an application was made for the issue of a summons for immediate security in the sum of Mex. $1,000,000. This petition alleged that:

> "A cargo of 180 cases of opium was shipped from Constantinople on February 26, 1924, by a Japanese steamer for Vladivostok under a bill of lading jointly owned by the plaintiffs, that when the cargo was passing up the China coast on this steamer said cargo was feloniously removed by the defendants from the ship and taken to Shanghai, where it was sold by the defend-

ants, and that by these acts of the defendants the plaintiffs were deprived of the cargo at the port of destination, namely Vladivostok, and that they did thereby suffer damage in the sum of $1,296,000, which sum represented the value of the cargo at Vladivostok.

"Plaintiffs prayed for judgment for $1,296,000, with interest from the date of due arrival of the ship at Vladivostok; for a summons for immediate security in the sum of $1,000,000; for an order of attachment of all commercial books, files, bills, monies and goods which might be found upon the premises of the defendants, and for costs."

AS A result of this action, a search warrant was issued and as a result of the discoveries made when the shop, located at No. 51 Canton Road in the International Settlement of Shanghai, was searched, the police brought charges against seven Chinese found on the premises. It was the evidence found on these premises which is of interest among those in America and elsewhere who are desirous of bringing an end to the opium evil. To use the words of the Assessor in the Mixed Court:

"The principal part of the evidence consists of these documents found on the premises. They include three codes, in one of which heroin equals wools, morphia-cotton and cocaine-thread. Another illuminating document is an agreement in Chinese between two partnerships, the Dzien Kyih Co. (of which Yih, the first accused, is an active partner) and the Phoo Li Company. By this agreement the Phoo Li Company undertakes to transport opium from ships outside the port of Woosung to Kau Tshaung-miau, or any part of Kiangsu province. Kau Tshaung-miau is the Chinese name for arsenal, and the Arsenal was under the direct control of the Defence Commissioner, the highest military official in Shanghai.

"The cost of transporting a box of opium weighing 160 pounds, is for Turkish opium $1,000, for Indian opium $1,400, for Turkish and Chinese opium $600.

"The transportation company, the Phoo Li Company, undertakes the storage on landing and the transportation to any place in Kiangsu designated by the Dzien Kyih Co., and is responsible for any shortage as long as the goods remain in Chinese territory.

"Clause 9 of the agreement states that the Navy, Army and Police openly arranged the matter in order to effectively protect the goods of the Dzien Kyih Company.

"Clause 10 of the agreement reads: 'It is agreed that Dzien Kyih and Co. will open twenty distributing offices in Chinese territory, each hong to pay a fee of $1,000 every month. Since the hongs have paid monthly expenses, application should be made for a thorough investigation and return if there should by any arrest or seizure by soldiers or police in the shop or on the road. If any similar distributing office is to be added, permision should be obtained from Dzien Kyih and Co.'

"Another document shows the net profit on 124 boxes to be $8,303. Another document, a letter from Messrs. Gwanho and Co., L.51 Canton Road, Shanghai, China, to F. Hoffman—La Roche and Co., Basle, Switzerland, seems to show that Messrs. Gwanho and Company have been importing morphia, heroin and cocaine.

"The letter commences: 'Through the kindness of Mr. Holland, we are fortunate in having been introduced to you and resulted in getting 520 kilos. of M. H. C. from you last winter. The cargo reached us in perfect condition and to our greatest satisfaction. We thank you ever so heartily for your kindness done us in the past, so we trust you will do us the same in future.' The letter concludes as follows: 'Is it possible for us to have direct business transactions with each other, or have I to apply myself through some or your only agent, reliable for the purchase? Although we may do things as usual through Mr. Holland, yet the only thing is this, that we want less people in China to know about all our transactions. Kindly let us know at your earliest convenience which way shall we choose, either direct with you or through your only agent in Switzerland. Has the League of Nations done anything further for the export? What were their decisions? Any further dangers foreseen? For these answers and various others which you will kindly let us know, we hope to read them in due course.'

"It appears from a fragment of a letter found at the search that difficulties arose in making certain payments, and it became necessary to make the following appeal to the conscience of some merchant in Constantinople: This sale seems to benefit and no loss on your part, so we can see no reason why you would not ship to La Roche. You received our sterling 3,000 with glee, and refused all our requests and let things come to a standstill. 'Oh God, who is above us,' as you once told me, 'that He knows we are doing things with faith and conscience. Such words are still ringing in my ears. I wonder if you still remember?"

TO REFER back to the Geneva Opium Conference, which was held under the auspices of the League of Nations, the chief of the Chinese Delegation, Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, delivered an address at one of the sessions on the subject of "Extraterritoriality and the Opium Question," in the course of which he said:

"Sir Malcolm Delevingne (Chief of the British Delegation) asks me as to the relationship between extra-territoriality and the problem we are discussing, the statement made by the Siamese Delegate has amply shown that there is a connection, and I would say that in China, as is perhaps fairly well known, the enforcement of laws against smuggling in the Consular Courts is not uniform and that in some of them, the penalties imposed are by no means commeasurate with the gravity of the offences committed; and, in some cases, there is even an absence of the necessary laws. To be fair, as I have always tried to be, I make no criticism against the British and the American Consular Courts."

NOW TO show what the Chairman of the Chinese Delegation at the Geneva Conference probably had in mind, we refer back to the decision of the British Assessor, Mr. Martin, in the Mixed Court Opium Case under discussion, in the course of which the following occurs:

"As announced at the commencement of the hearing of the case, the further charge against Yih Ching-woo, that he, with two others, disposed of certain stolen opium obtained by unlawful means, the property of N. E. B. Ezra and Dadunashvilli, will not be proceeded with until the British, Spanish and Chinese authorities have had time to discuss the status of N. E. B. Ezra with a view to arriving at some agreement as to the constitution of the Court which is to try the case owing to the contention of the Spanish Consul that by the act of registering Ezra at the Spanish Consulate he has conferred upon him extraterritorial rights.

"No agreement has yet been reached, and this charge is therefore remanded for two weeks. I would, however, at this stage, remark that the year 1911, in which Mr. Ezra maintains that he ceased to be a British subject, is the year in which an agreement was made between the Chinese and British governments by which the importation of Indian opium into China was to be gradually diminished until the year 1921, when, at the latest, it was to cease altogether.

THEN a little further on, referring again to the question Chinese registration in Foreign Consulates, the British Assessor continued:

"With regard to the question of registration in Foreign Consulates, I wish to refer to the case of the accused, Yih Ching-woo. On March 1, 1924, Yih was charged with giving false information to the Chinese Police regarding Lee Ah-fo, on January 27, 1924, and with giving false information to the Police on January 28, 1924, leading to Le Ah-foh being tortured at the Chinese Police Station and being charged in the Mixed

Court. The charge laid in the Mixed Court against Lee Ah-foh was one of armed robbery. During the hearing of the charge of armed robbery Det.-Inspector Ross stated that the Police believed that a robbery did take place but that it was opium that was stolen and not clothes and jewellery as stated by the complainant.

"Allegations were made during the hearing of the charge that it was a case of malicious prosecution, and the complainant, Yih Ching-woo, was ordered to find security in the sum of $1,000 pending the decision in the case.

"The charge of armed robbery against Lee was dismissed by Magistrate Kwan and Assessor Jacobs on February 14, 1924. A summons was applied for and granted charging Yih with malicious prosecution. When the summmons was served Yih produced a passport, dated January 6, 1924, stating that he was a Chilean protege. The hearing on March 1, 1924, of the charge against Yih was adjourned and the accused was released on $1,000 security. The Court decided to take jurisdiction over Yih on March 18, 1924.

"At a further hearing, on April 23, 1924, the question of jurisdiction was further considered, and the Court ordered briefs to be filed. On April 29, 1924 the Court announced its decision to take jurisdiction. The case came up for hearing on May 8, 1924, and the defendant, acting on orders from the Chilean Consul, failed to appear and his bail was forfeited.

"No plea to jurisdiction has been raised by Yih Chin-woo in the present case, presumably because the Court decided to take jurisdiction in the previous case, but this case is only one of many which have recently come to the Court's notice and shows that claims to foreign nationality made by Chinese will have to be examined with the greatest care by the Mixed Court if law and Settlement Regulations are to be enforced."

THE QUESTION OF TREATY REVISION

FOREIGN opinion in China seems to be pretty well divided on the subject of treaty revision, one group maintaining that advantage should be taken of the present lull in the internal political situation to help China in the direction of stability, while the other group insists that nothing should be done until it is definitely established that the present Peking government is one that may last for a reasonable period of time. Or to put it another way, one group says, "Let's go ahead," while the other group says, "Let's wait and see!" And when we turn to Chinese opinion on this same subject, we also find two fairly distinct schools of thought, one favoring the "evolutionary" method of treaty revision while the other favors the "revolutionary" method of disposing of the so-called unequal treaties. Or to express the Chinese viewpoint in another way, one group of Chinese favors cooperation with the treaty powers in the direction of a gradual revision of the treaties as provided for in the Washington Conference commitments, while the other group favors a radical revision or abrogation of the treaties without further ado

TO PROVIDE a background for a consideration of this subject of treaty revision, it is necessary to review briefly the actions of the Washington Conference in the light of what has been accomplished and what has not been accomplished. On the side of accomplishment we have the following items: The return of Shantung. The withdrawal of unauthorized troops. The withdrawal of foreign postal agencies. The raising of the customs duties to an effective five percent. The agreement to respect the sovereignty, independence, and the territorial and administrative integrity of China and to refrain from taking advantage of conditions in China in order to seek special rights or privileges. Then we turn to the side of non-accomplishment, and find two principal matters which chiefly are responsible for the present agitation for treaty-revision. They are: Tariff revision and investigation of extraterritoriality, neither of which have been carried out for two definite reasons, first the disturbed political conditions which have existed in China since the close of the Washington Conference in 1922 and the failure of one of the Powers, France, to ratify the China treaties.

RECENTLY we have had expressions of viewpoint on these two questions, one being by the American Minister, Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, who in addresses delivered in both Shanghai and Peking on his return from Washington, urged the *evolutionary* revision of the so-called unequal treaties in accordance with the action of the Washington Conference. The other viewpoin was presented by Mr. J. A. Thomas, former head of the British-American Tobacco Company who was even more emphatic on the subject of proceeding at once toward the carrying out of the Washington Conference commitments. When referring to the delay of France in ratifying the various China treaties and resolutions, Mr. Thomas expressed the viewpoint that if France cannot be induced to ratify, then the other Powers interested, otherwise America, Great Britain, Belgium, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Portugal and China, should formulate some other program and go ahead. Mr. Thomas' attention was chiefly centered on the revision of the customs, making the argument that it never would be possible for China to establish a stable government without additional revenues from this source.

EVERYTHING depends, of course, on the ability of the present Peking government to stand for a reasonable length of time, the reason being that nothing can be accomplished without China's cooperation. The Powers cannot give China a new government, because they do not have the military forces available and the inability of the Powers to agree among themselves as to how it should be done. It must be remembered that China was divided, even when the Washington Conference was in progress. The Peking government sent a delegation to the Conference empowered to agree to certain things in exchange for certain other things which the Powers were in a position to grant. But while this delegation was in Washington negotiating with the Powers, the Canton or Sun Yat-sen government had another delegation there, empowered to do everything it could to handicap the Peking delegation. And within a few weeks after the close of the Conference, war broke out in the North between Chihli and Fengtien and has been in progress almost continuously since. Regardless of our altruism, or friendship for China, or selfish interest in the China situation, nothing can be done until China has a government capable of making agreements which she can carry out. China must be able to shoulder responsibilities as they are relinquished to her by the Powers, otherwise independence means nothing more than further license for anarchy. Most Chinese will agree that additional revenues from the customs, over the last four years would have had little effect except in enabling the military governors to recruit more soldiers, for internal warfare.

Goose-down in Nanking is usually collected in the autumn by Shanghai trading companies and exported to foreign countries. The price during the market season of 1924 was $82 a picul, the highest ever reached. The annual output in Nanking averages about 100 piculs, it is reported. Note: A picul is equivalent to 33 1/3 pounds.

The Opium and Vice Monopolies in Sandakan

BY BRUNO SCHWARTZ

READING the criticism in the *China Weekly Review* of February 14, of the complete breakdown of the Opium Conference at Geneva was the stimulus for my writing on a subject from which I have refrained for the past three years, although why the topic has not appeared in print before now is as inconceivable a mystery to me as ever. That I, as a casual visitor to the South Seas some years ago, should be the first to bring the matter to light is not by any means a pleasurable task, but one which I consider sufficiently important under existing circumstances to warrant my doing so.

The matter to which I refer is the government licensing of British North Borneo to institutions which are not considered in good form in most parts of the world. Whether other colonies of the Orient are so controlled and so operated I do not know, but it is certain that if there are other such colonies, one of whose main supports is the propagation of wholesale iniquity including opium, gambling and prostitution, it is no wonder that the American and Chinese delegates at the recent Geneva Conference could come to no agreement with the other representatives.

For Sandakan, one of the prettiest little ports in the East, on the coast of British North Borneo, is nothing more than a hotbed of vice. Its population is a conglomeration of Malays, Chinese, Filipinos and Moros, with a sprinkling of a few whites.

It is similar to the port of Hongkong in its geographical formation—the customs wharf flanked on the one side by the Malay city and on the other by a Chinese settlement at the water edge—while directly beyond them, rising in a beautiful green and wooded background is the hill on which the foreigners have their homes and club.

The macadam roads which wind up and about the hill are well laid, and the hospital which is maintained by the North Borneo Company at the summit consists of a number of buildings on the terraced heights, ideally equipped and, when I was there, in charge of a very likeable young British physician and two capable foreign nurses.

The port jail is likewise equipped in superior manner, and the authorities of Sandakan keep admirable control over the territory within their province insofar as infractions of their law are concerned.

I have read reports of visitors to that port, one by General Leonard Wood, governor of the Philippines, after he visited Sandakan about a week following my call there. He, like all others, commented on the city's finely equipped hospital and jail, but neglected to mention, as have all writers hitherto, the sordid traffic which is carried on within the city limits, not alone with the evident consent of the government in its capacity of guarantor of the North Borneo colony, but with the guaranteed protection of the Borneo government for the enjoyment of the degrading and disgusting monopolies which are carried on within the city, for which it is paid a great sum per annum.

In the very heart of the business quarter of the small city of Sandakan are three tremendous buildings. One of them bears huge signs which read "Gambling Farm." Another is labelled as "Opium Farm," while the third, the "Prostitute Farm," needs no sign as its inmates make its purpose plainly known to all passers by.

The Gambling and Prostitute Farms we shall not discuss at the present moment except to remark that the privilege to operate these highly remunerative concessions is publicly auctioned off once every year to the highest bidder, usually a syndicate of wealthy Chinese. The price brought by the auction goes to the Borneo government, which in turn guarantees to the high bidders an absolute monopoly on these two admirable industries within the city. From this it will be seen that a first class jail and a good sized hospital are two requirements which the powers that be in the small city have wisely determined would go well hand in hand with the local commerce. Unquestionably the Gambling Farm should be productive of a good supply of inmates for the former, while a well stocked Prostitute Farm might be calculated to keep a hospital staff from becoming too idle.

The purpose of this article was, however, to speak of the Opium Farm, from which I have wandered considerably. This monopoly is disposed of yearly and protected in the same manner as the others, and at the time of my visit to Borneo, during the rubber crash, was one of the most flourishing institutions imaginable. Exactly the revenue to the local government of these various enterprises, controlled and auctioned by white people, I do not know, but I was told that it was enormous.

Another point worthy of mention in conclusion is that it is a well known fact that Sandakan, being farily close to Jolo, Palawan and Mindanao, makes it without being surpassed anywhere, a most excellent port for the purpose of smuggling opium into the Philippine Islands.

The Independent Herald,
Hankow, Feb. 27, 1925.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Report Satisfactory Year

The annual report of the chairman of the Board of Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation given at the general meeting of the shareholders on February 21, contained a note of optimism throughout despite the references to internal strife, floods and general disturbing influences. After a tribute paid to the integrity and ability of A. G. Stephen and G. E. Millier, whose deaths have occured since the meeting, the chairman reviewed the progress made by the banking corporation during 1924. Although 1924 has been considered even more difficult than the previous year, the bank reported a net profit of $16,383,882. 01 as compared with the net profit of $16,583,873.49 for 1923.

Touching on the price of silver during 1924, the fact was brought out that the year saw more pronounced fluctuations than its predecesor. That sterling might be restored to its former proud position of being the chief medium of exchange for purposes of international business, it was stated that the embargo against the export of gold, which expires this year, was greatly desired not to be re-imposed. During recent years gold has been treated as a commodity in Great Britian, and this will continue to be the case until the embargo against its export has been removed and the currency re-established on its pre-war gold basis with a free market for gold in London.

Foreign and Colonial Loans issued in the London market during 1924 amounted to £131,938,626 against £129,295,643 the previous year. The favorable reception of the Japanese loans floated in England and America was credited to the courage with which the Japanese faced the situation and the confidence felt in their ability to surmount their difficulties.

Among the difficulties and obstacles with which business has had to contend with in South China is mentioned the trouble with Labor Unions acting under Bolshevist influence. It is noted with satisfaction that the Chief Executive of the latest of the successive Chinese governments has inaugurated a representative Reorganization Conference as a first step toward unification of the country on a broader basis than has yet been attempted.

The practice on the part of the provinces of seizing the Government Salt Revenues during the recent strife was widely extended, being adopted by the various military commanders, both antagonists and adherents of the government, as a means of providing for the upkeep of their swollen armies. The report places the cause of the serious decline of $9,000,000 in the net Salt Revenue collected during 1924 as compared with 1923 to these depredations. The report adds, "It may be questioned whether, in their desire not to interfere unduly in the settlement by the Chinese of their internal differences the foreign powers concerned were well advised in not affording greater protection to the authority of the Salt Revenue Administration set up under the Reorganization Loan Agreement, which also provides that the Salt Revenue shall in the first place be security for that loan and other foreign obligations." The situation is sumed up to be serious, and promises to become increasingly serious unless really adaquate measures are taken without delay to safeguard the collection of Salt dues.

The report expresses satisfaction in the export trade of India during the last year, that country's principle products finding good market abroad. Trade in the Straits Settlements show signs of improvement—the prices of tin and rubber, the two chief industries, having advanced considerably and now stand at a profitable level for producers.

Silver exports from the United States in 1924 were G.$109,891,033 against G.$72,468,789 in 1923, an increase G.$37,422,244 and the largest for any year since 1920 when G.$113,616,224 was exported in connection with shipments on account of Great Britain to India and settlement of balances in China. Imports for 1924 were little changed from the preceding year, being G.$73,944,902 and G.$74,453,530, respectively.

Excess of exports in December was $5,415,738, largest for any month during year.

Should Chinese Students Study Abroad?

BY PROF. W. L. GODSHALL, PH. D.

An Address before the Chinese Social and Political Science Association, Peking. Reprinted through the courtesy of Dr. M. T. Z. Tyau, editor of The Chinese Social & Political Science Review, Peking.

WITH the recent growth of Chinese national and provincial colleges and universities supplementing the mission schools, the question has arisen as to the desirability and advisability of continuing to send numbers of Chinese students abroad to study in foreign lands. Many Chinese feel that this practice should be considerably curtailed, both to encourage and support local institutions and to educate the youth of the country amid native surroundings. Undoubtedly, as the colleges and universities of China develop and expand their facilities, this feeling will grow more intense, and rightly so.

There is already a rapidly growing prejudice among Chinese against the mission schools which has been attributed to these causes: (1) the compulsory attendance at religious services; (2) their tendency to denationalize the Chinese students; and (3) their independence of regulation and control by the Chinese Ministry of Education. The first objection can easily be overcome by making such attendance voluntary, as has been done in certain institutions. The second is perhaps over-emphasized. The third criticism, however, is a natural one which cannot be overcome unless the foreign organizations which support the mission schools will consent to having funds supplied by them spent at the direction of the Chinese authorities. Due to the frequent internal disturbances and to the lack of an effective central government it is highly improbable that such surrender will be contemplated. The money is subscribed and appropriated for a definite purpose of education and the donors can hardly be expected to consent to any plan whereby the funds may possibly be diverted to other uses by such officials as may, from time to time, be in a position to do so. America and Europe stand ready to contribute vast sums for educational work but none to military campaigns or the personal fortunes of individuals. It is reported that graduates of mission schools are viewed with disfavor in competition with students of government institutions for scholarships to foreign universities or for government positions. This would appear to be a shortsighted policy in view of the assertions that the former have had the advantage of more rigid standards and discipline.

China Needs More Schools For Her Students

It appears to be evident that the existing colleges and universities in China are unable to accommodate the large number of young men and women who desire a higher education. A great many Chinese students go abroad every year, to European and American schools. Last year it was estimated that approximately 1,500 were studying pure science and cultural subjects in France; about 150 in Great Britain in schools of commerce, engineering, law, and medicine; over 50 in Belgian industrial and vocational institutions; a large but decreasing number in Germany for medicine and engineering; and a few scattered through Switzerland and Italy. A few years ago Chinese students in Japan numbered 3,500; but this total has since been reduced.

Approximately 2200 men and women students are found in American colleges and universities, those enrolling 50 or more being Columbia University (150); University of Illinois and University of Michigan (90 each); Massachusetts Institute of Technology (80); University of Pennsylvania and University of Chicago (70 each); University of California, Harvard University, and New York University (60 each); and Cornell University (50). Of this total of 2200, approximately 700 are government students, supported by national or provincial scholarships. In the event of a change of policy a large proportion of these will study at home, along with many of those who now go abroad under private auspices, so that the total number will be reduced to at most 1,000.

It is my purpose to outline the advantages and disadvantages of foreign study to the Chinese students themselves, in an effort to answer the question "Should Chinese students study abroad?" In doing so, however, I am limited by my own experience to conditions in the United States, but I feel that the same conditions, to a greater or less extent, are found in the countries of Europe.

Advantages of Foreign Education

Nine advantages may be distinguished:

1. Familiarity with a foreign language. In countries such as China and the United States, more or less detached from other nations which use different languages, individuals become mono-linguistic. There is no compelling obligation to learn any other language. In Europe the states are comparatively small. It is but a matter of hours to travel from one capital to another. Business centers are so close to one another that merchants and financiers find it necessary to become familiar with several languages. It is therefore no unusual thing to meet Europeans who are conversant with many languages, whereas it is indeed rare to meet an American who can speek or write with ease any language other than his own. Although Chinese students take courses in English, they probably do so in much the same way as all American high school and college students take courses in modern European languages. After four or five years of study they can speak or write scarcely one correct sentence. Accordingly, it is of great value to those students who are permitted to study abroad to have the opportunity to become familiar with the language of the country wherein they take their college days by intimate, direct contact with the people.

2. Familiarity with foreign manners and customs. In these days of close international contact it becomes increasingly important for the people of one country to understand the influences which dictate the policies of other countries. Only by personal contact with the Chinese people in their native environment can one fully recognize the forces which to such a large extent account for China's foreign policy and domestic difficulties. Likewise, Chinese students in America are in a peculiarly advantageous position to analyze the effect of American life and customs upon our foreign relations and domestic affairs. Four years among the people of and country is time well spent.

3. Close contact with democratic government. China has been endeavoring to maintain an effective democratic government since the Revolution of 1912. Eyes have been turned towards the other republics of the world, in the effort to learn from their experience. How much more effective is it to observe their administration from close range! Then one can observe the trend of public opinion and note the channels through which it enforces its will upon the government. One can see political theories tested out in practice and record the results. Countless books discuss the problems and can be read as well in China as in the United States, and enthusiasts urge the application of untried remedies for political and social evils. The saner method would appear to be to have observed at close hand the solution of similar problems in countries more experienced in the art of self-government.

4. Close contact with large commercial and industrial enterprises. China's economic development is as yet in its beginning. In order to properly direct the course of this development able men should be given the opportunity of first hand knowledge of similar progress elsewhere. Every nation has passed through successive stages of advance; some more rapidly than others. Certain countries have attained positions of economic superiority over their neighbors. Conditions in North America at the close of the eighteenth century might be compared in many respects to those existing in China today. People were grouped along the Atlantic seaboard and along rivers which extended into the interior so that they might have means of communication and transportation of goods. Another group was located along the Mississippi River and its tributaries, and, towards the middle of the nineteenth century, a third group settled along the shores of the Pacific. People did not settle to any great extent at places not accessible by rivers or other waterways. Were it not for one great agency these groups would still be more or less distinct. That unifying force is the railway. The United States owes its great economic development to the network of railways which tap all sections of the country. One of the chief obstacles in the path of similar advance by China is the lack of such transportation facilities, and it is important that students study railway problems and administration at close range, the better to cope with the situation in China.

5. Close contact with a modern educational system. The ancient Chinese literary education has become inadequate as preparation for direct contact with the world. It has ceased to be the test of ability or of moral fitness for office. The fundamental problem, therefore, is to determine to what extent modern education in China must be based upon and include elements of ancient Chinese culture, and how much of the Western culture should be added to it. The establishment of the Ministry of Education in 1905 marks the actual beginning of an attempt to reorganize the educa-

tional system. A highly centralized bureaucratic control was planned, but the lower schools are not supported or controlled directly by the Ministry. The universities, colleges, higher normal schools, and technical schools of college grade are under the control of the central authority, but in an impartial survey of these institutions it is found that within the same class they are not of the same academic grade. Standards of admission and graduation differ quite widely. The outstanding need would appear to be standardization of the work and requirements of these higher institutions, so that work done in one will approximate that of another. The Chinese educational system appears to be top-heavy. The colleges and universities are out of proportion to the elementary and secondary schools. Before new colleges are established serious attention should be directed to improving the facilities and increasing the attendance at the lower schools and to the establishment of vocational education, so that the greater number of people may be served. Chinese students abroad have the opportunity to investigate the operation of such systems in the various countries of the world and should, upon their return, be in a position to render valuable aid and suggestion.

6. Secure a long-distance view of China. This permits of the making of comparisons and the drawing of contrasts. China can be viewed in the light in which foreign peoples in their own countries look upon her. A detached point of view is of-times illuminating. By reading newspaper and periodical accounts of happenings in the Far East one gets a different conception of things. In close relation to this point the seventh advantage may be introduced.

7. Correct misunderstandings and wrong impressions of the Chinese people in the minds of Americans and Europeans. By direct contact with the American people the Chinese students promote a better understanding which is beneficial to both countries. A reduction in the number of students will reduce the number of contacts and correspondingly, will leave a greater number of people in whatever country uniformed and under false impressions.

8. Observation of agencies and methods of social reform. As China progresses in her contact with other nations, it is essential that social reforms keep pace with political and economic development. The preservation of public health and sanitation contribute to the welfare of the people. To maintain her place amoung nations China must possess a healthy, vigorous population. The proper administration of charities and corrections of evil-doers like wise finds a place. Western nations have made considerable progress along these lines, and by close contact and observation Chinese students can acquire ideas which can be applied, perhaps with certain modifications, to conditions in China.

9. First rank colleges and universities. During the nineteenth century Germany was the great rendezvous of foreign students, but since the World War the United States has taken leadership in this respect, due to a realization of the possibilities of higher education in America, to noting the accomplishment of the United States in so many fields during the War, and to the belief in the value of education for democracy. In 1921 there were 6334 foreign students in German universities, and 8357 in American colleges and universities.

Disadvantages of Foreign Education

Having outlined the advantages of foreign study, let us turn to certain drawbacks or disadvantages which might develop:

1. The great interest manifested by native Americans in the Chinese. As is true of others, Chinese students can be injured by too much attention. There is a natural tendency toward conceit or misplaced pride. This danger can be avoided by realization by the students themselves that much of the attention bestowed on them is due to a desire to make them feel welcome and to a wish to become more acquainted with typical Chinese and not to a feeling that the individual student is a prodigy.

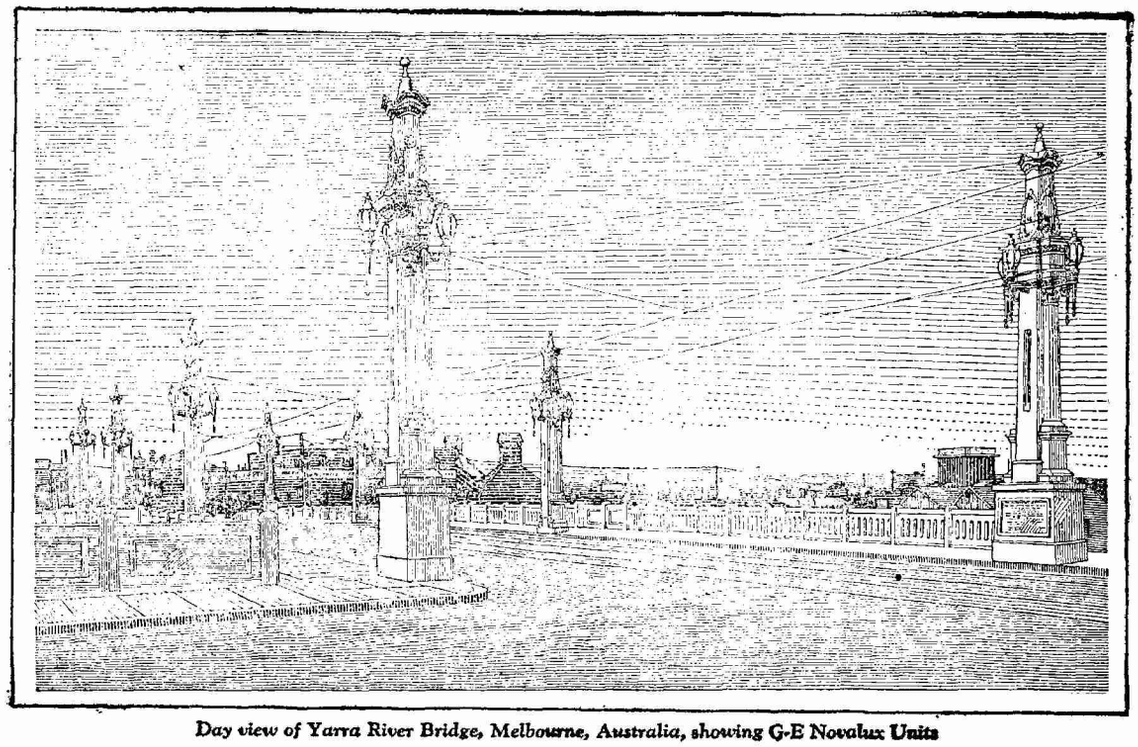
2. Too close association with other students of the same nationality. By restricting one's acquaintanceship or friendship in such fashion many of the advantages just outlined are nullified. Opportunity to become really familiar with the manners and customs of the foreign community is sacrificed for the easier course of associating only with fellowcountrymen.

3. Hasty opinions based upon superficial observations. This is a danger over which students have no monopoly. Many Europeans and Asiatics tour America, as many Americans tour other countries, visiting only the important cities long enough to view the principal points of interest. Upon their return to their homes they relieve themselves of "Impression" which are inaccurate and largely misleading. Students who do not take pains to become familiar with the actual conditions and customs of foreign countries wherein they reside temporarily likewise carry with them false impressions which do a great deal of damage to the cause of mutual understanding between nations. Their stay is of sufficient length to permit of careful observation.

4. Removal from home restraints. This is a very important danger, which is faced by any young man or woman who leaves his home environment and society to live elsewhere, among strangers or casual acquaintances. With distance, it increases manifold. Parents are to some extent familiar with conditions in the various parts of their own country, and can guard against them more effectively than in cases where their sons and daughters go abroad. I can cite numerous instances in which sons of Asiatic parents allow their attention to be distracted from the purpose of their visit to America. Instead of spending their evenings in study or rest they acquire the "cabaret" or "dance-hall" habit, associating with persons whose influence is not of the best. Before long, either of two things has occurred: they fail in their college work and are "dropped" from classes or their money fails. In either case, the parents at home are called upon. In the former instance, the student writes home that he has found that the college where he matriculated is not giving him the kind of course he wants, the teachers are "unreasonable" in their requirements, or another locality offers special advantages for his peculiar line of work. Usually, the bare truth is that he has failed to meet the required standards because of insufficient study and application. In the second case, when the original allowance of money becomes exhausted long before expected, letter and cable requests for funds are explained by statements that living costs are outrageously high, that the college demands additional or advance payments of tuition on penalty of expulsion, or that certain unanticipated equipment and supplies are needed. The facts are usually found to be that the young man has bought or hired an automobile or is spending huge sums in entertaining and buying gifts for worthless girls. Unfortunately, there is a type of girl who preys upon foreign students, knowing that they are likely to welcome any attentions in their lonesomeness. Their professions of undying love and devotion soften the hearts of their victims and the girls benefit by handsome presents and lavish entertainments. Rarely do their touching affirmations of eternal friendship outlive the purse of their beloved. As soon as there are signs of failing resources, they begin to have "other engagements." If Chinese parents would only realize that it is possible to send their children abroad to college without the tremendous cost which is commonly believed to be essential, much of this danger would disappear.

5. Non-participation in athletics or regular exercise. Foreign students seldom "try-out" for college teams, perhaps because they feel strange and unqualified. Many of them are as well qualified as native American boys and would get a great deal more from their sojourn abroad if they would participate more freely. Of course, there are outstanding examples of those who have done so with great success, as Naito of Penn State and Chow and Dorizas of Pennsylvania. Regular exercise, if not overdone, prevents and keeps the body fit for strenuous mental work.

6. Disproportion of theory and practical experience. This is also a very real danger in the sense that most foreign students have not had the necessary background to enable them to digest intelligently much of the theoretical matter contained in books and lectures. In my own field of Political Science this is quite apparent. When we discuss comparative governmental systems, bringing out the good points of each, with reasons why certain of these points have not been adopted in the various countries, there is a tendency to be eager to apply them to China, for example, without any sound knowledge of circumstances and conditions which might make them impracticable. I have observed a tendency of returned students to justify evasion and disregard of treaties entered into by China on grounds of abstract principles of international law. The argument which I have heard most often is that such and such a treaty or part of a treaty violates China's sovereignty and is therefore invalid. The fact that the very making of any treaty is an exercise of sovereignty is lost sight of. Foreign nations are anxious to preserve an attitude of nonintervention in Chinese affairs, and China should, for her part, be equally willing to observe her international obligations, until a proper opportunity arrives for readjustment. As in the case of the Prohibition Amendment in the American Constitution the course for those who disapprove of it is not to refuse to abide by it but by proper and orderly means to bring about its alteration or repeal.



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7. Lost touch with home conditions. Upon returning to their native country, many students find that they have lost sympathy with the customs and needs of their countrymen. They miss the comforts and luxuries which they have enjoyed abroad. They desire an easy job on the strength of their college degree. It is necessary to spend considerable time in becoming readjusted to what was formerly native to them. Many such students become a liability rather than an asset.

Careful consideration of the advantages and undesirable phases of sending Chinese students abroad for college and university training leads me to conclude that the advantages are preponderant. Most of the potential difficulties can be overcome. However, it is increasingly important to carefully select those whom we should send. Chinese students form the single largest quota of foreign students coming to the United States. Some who have been refused admission to the best institutions in China have had little difficulty in securing admission to some first-class American colleges. In an effort to correct this situation, a committee of seven American women educators in China has recently been formed to evaluate the degrees of Chinese girls going to institutions in the United States, and some of our best colleges have agreed to accept no Chinese girl matriculates whose credentials have not been approved by this committee. An attempt is being made to organize a similar committee to evaluate the credits of Chinese boys, which is more necessary because of their greater number. Also, a committee in the United States is compiling a list of Chinese institutions whose diplomas are to admit graduates to American universities for postgraduate work.

Under-graduate or Post-graduate Students?

In considering the problem of sending under-graduate or post-graduate students abroad we should bear in mind the fields in which they are to work, as well as the maturity of the individual. A student who has finished his education at home is usually mature enough to know what he wants and where to get it. It is not satisfactorily established that he has by that time become "set" in his attitude toward life and too old to absorb benefit from a new environment. On the contrary, he then has a cultural background from his own country as a basis for appreciation, selection, and evaluation not possessed by an immature student. There is much in the fear that students who are sent abroad before completing their national education may become denationalized to some extent.

The great majority of American institutions of higher education are small colleges of liberal arts and sciences, and most of them are located in small cities or towns. If it is desirable in certain cases to send students to the United States for a liberal education, they should not arrive until ready to enter the Junior or Senior year at one of these smaller colleges. In such colleges there are usually but few foreign students, who are easily assimilated in the student body. They not only associate with their American fellows in the classroom but will participate in student activities. They join social organizations and are generally invited into American homes. In other words, they have both the time and opportunity to become acquainted with what is typical in American life. This is very different from the lot of foreign students in large universities, where they "stick" together outside of college hours, with little or no actual contact with American students or American homes. They are lost in the big city, where apparently no one takes any friendly interest in them.

Chinese undergraduate students who desire a liberal arts and science education in the United States should select some first-class small college in a small city or town. However, there are already in existence in China good colleges for this purpose. It is more desirable to send students to study public health and sanitation, medicine, dentistry, engineering, agriculture, business administration, journalism, or school administration. These students should first graduate from an accredited Chinese college. Upon deciding the course they wish to pursue, they should select the large universities offering the best facilities in that field. Being mature and serious students, they will avoid the dangers which await the younger men and women, and will be able to realize all of the advantages of foreign training and residence.

All prospective students, whether graduate or undergraduate, should possess a good working knowledge of English so as to be able to master the books and lectures. At present many foreign students are deceiving their teachers by looking wise during class-hours and pretending to understand thoroughly, but who are actually handicapped by an insufficient knowledge of English. Many of them secure advanced degrees without having mastered the subjects in which they majored, largely by using a well-developed memory in writing examination papers. Oral quizzing has often revealed a total lack of reasoning or knowledge beyond that which could be acquired by memorizing lectures and books. As we awaken to this fact, it will become more and more difficult for foreign students to receive degress unless they take pains to become thoroughly familiar with English. It is a good plan for Chinese students to arrange to arrive in the United States in June of the year they expect to matriculate, and to attend a good university summer school course in English for six or eight weeks, in preparation for the serious work of the coming scholastic year. Deficiencies in entrance requirements may also be made up at this time. Taking work for advance credit is not to be recommended as the time can be used with greater profit by studying English.

Therefore, in answer to the question "Should Chinese Students Study Abroad?" I would say: Selected undergraduates, if sent at all, should be advised to enroll in small colleges of liberal arts and science located in small cities or towns not earlier than the Junior year. Graduates of accredited Chinese colleges should be sent abroad to study public health, sanitation, medicine, dentistry, engineering, agriculture, business administration, journalism, or school administration in large universities with adequate facilities. Both of these groups would benefit by familiarity with a foreign language: acquaintance with foreign manners and customs; close contact with democratic government, gigantic commercial and industrial enterprises, and a modern edncational system; a long-distance view of China; an opportunity to apprise other peoples of the true nature of the Chinese; observation of agencies and methods of social reform; and the stimulation and training of a first rank college or university.

Silver Output Down in 1924

Output of silver by United States, Canada and Mexico, which produced 73% of the world's silver in 1922 and 75% in 1923, was 14,494,742 ounces in December, against 14,409,319 in November and 15,907,045 in October, according to *American Bureau of Metal Statistics*. This made output for 1924 by these countries 171,821,886 ounces, against 173,991,267 in 1923.

Stocks of silver held by United States refiners January 1, 1925, consisted of 762,577 ounces of domestic silver and 297.635 of foreign, making total of 1,060,212 ounces. This compares with 473,364 of domestic and 239,677 of foreign, or total of 713,041 ounces December 1, 1924.

Silver stocks in Shanghai December 29, 1924, were 87,915,500 ounces against 87,623,500 December 20, and 84,016.000 November 29, according to Samuel Montagu & Co. Silver stocks in India (currency returns) were 281,393,800 ounces December 22 against 285,896900 December 15 and 291,809,400 November 22.

Output by Months

Following table gives in fine ounces the silver output of North America for last two months with totals for 1924 and 1923 by countries:

	November	December	1924	1923
United States	5,624,420	5,794,245	64,342 291	66,163,338
Canada.....	1,284,899	1,200,497	16,941,641	17,017,074
Mexico.....	*7,500,000	*7,500,000	90,537,454	90,810,855
Total.....	14,409,319,	14,494,742	171,821,386	173,991,267

*Estimated.

Output of silver by the Burma Corp. in India in December was 470,000 ounces, against 472,000 in November and 465,000 in October, making output for 1924 5,296,711 ounces, against 4,843,939 ounces in 1924.

United States refineriesin 19 4 produced 133,687,898 ounces of silver, against 136,731,041 in 1923. Of the 1924 output 64,342,291 ounces were from domestic and 69,345,607 from foreign sources, against 66,163,338 ounces domestic and 70,567,793 foreign in 1923.

To India and China

In 1924 London shipped to India silver valued at £3,696,464, against £8,562,421 in 1923, according to Pixley & Abell, and to China £359,160, against £2,075,750 in 1923.

San Francisco in 1924 shipped, mainly to China, 41,711,624 ounces of silver, against 58.520,926 in 1923. New York in 1924 exported 114. 161,880 ounces of silver, against 41,711,624 ounces in 1923, with Pittman Act in operation during the first half of the year. Of the 1924 shipments 30,701,803 ounces went to England, 81,180,176 ounces to India and 2,279,901 ounces to other countries.

Value of High Grade Cocoons to Filatures

BY C. J. HUBER

IN a filature 75 to 80% of the cost of producing raw silk is the cost of the cocoons used in its manufacture. This indicates that the cocoons are the all important factor in the raw silk industry and the one which must be closely and carefully scrutinized at all times to avoid a financial disaster in filature management.

The most important single quality of cocoons is the silk content, which is ultimately shown in the yield and which is expressed as the number of units of cocoons required to produce one unit of raw silk. The higher the grade of cocoons, the higher will be the yield, that is, the number of units of cocoons per unit of raw silk will be low. This in turn means that they are of great financial value to the filature.

The second important quality of cocoons is the ease with which the silk can be reeled off. Cocoons that are readily reelable require a minimum time and give very low manufacturing expenses. At the same time they make it possible to produce high grade raw silk. When poor cocoons are used a large amount of waste is produced in "finding ends" of the filaments and these filaments continually break causing not only loss of time and poor production from a quantity standpoint but also a low grade raw silk thread. Even the most expert and alert reeler cannot make an even and clean thread when there are many breaks in unwinding a cocoon. This can only result in an uneven thread with many defects due to the many "cast ons."

Other qualities of cocoons that require close attention from the filature, are color and size of the filaments. These have important bearing on the color and lustre of the raw silk produced and on the size of the raw silk reeled.

Recently the Shanghai International Testing House made a study of yields of various species and grades of cocoons. Most of these yields have been derived from actual filature operation and are therefore entirely practical and not at all theoretical. A few yields made at the Testing House are included on cocoons known to be produced from disease free eggs. This study brings out three features of vital importance to the filature men:

First—The increase profit made possible by using high grade cocoons.

Second—The great value of good disease free eggs in producing high grade cocoons.

Third—The paramount importance of making accurate tests on samples of cocoons purchased for the filatures.

The average values obtained from these composite yield tests are given in the following table:

Cocoon Quality	Percentage of cocoons	Yield	Manufacturing expenses per picul in Tls.
Extra	37.24	3.99	219.4
No.1	24.04	4.62	252.9
No.1	20.50	6.28	386.4
Weighted Avg.		4.65	281.6
Gross Yield		5.86	

The income from miscellaneous wastes per picul of raw silk is Tls. 142.

To illustrate how high grade cocoons can bring more profit to the filature men, let us take 30 picul of green cocoons as raw material and reel them into silk, with the averages given in the above table as basis of calculation. Assuming 30 piculs of green cocoons were bought at the producing districts at $60 a picul and that it takes 3 piculs of green cocoons to make one picul of dry cocoons, 10 piculs of dry cocoons would be obtained. At the normal rate of exchange the total cocoon cost would be Tls. 1280 or Tls. 128 per picul of dry cocoons. Adding Tls. 32 per picul for the cost of drying, purchasing, likin tax and transportation, the total cost of drying cocoons per picul would be Tls. 160. The expenses in working on the different grades of cocoons and, incomes from silk produced are given in the following table:

	Extra	No.1	No.2	Misc.
Piculs of cocoons used	3.72	2.40	2.05	1.83
Cocoon cost in Tls	596	385	328	293
Manufacturing expenses	204	124	128	
Selling expenses	28	16	10	
Total expenses in Tls	828	525	466	293
Piculs of raw silk produced	0.93	0.52	0.33	
Yield	3.99	4.62	6.29	
Production of silk per day in ounces (Chinese)	9.22	7.57	4.97	
Selling price of silk Taels per picul	1200	1150	1000	
Value of silk produced in Tls	1120	598	330	
Value of bye-products in Taels				253
Profit or loss in Tls. (- or -)	-292	-72	-136	-40

The selling prices of raw silk for the different grades as given in the table are the average prices on the Shanghai raw silk market for the year 1924. The miscellaneous column includes the unreelable cocoons which are sold with the long waste produced.

The above table shows that in working on extra cocoons, the profit is Tls. 292, and on the No. 1 cocoons only Tls. 72. These profits are eaten up by the loss suffered in working on the No. 2 and the unreelable cocoons. So the net profit in turning the ten piculs of dry cocoons into raw silk in Tls. 188. The figures show very clearly the value of the different grades of cocoons to the filatures. Had all the cocoons been in the extra grade, a profit of Tls. 784 per ten picul of dry cocoons would have been obtained which would have increased the earnings of the filature enormously. The report of the Silk Association of Japan shows that the average yield of Japanese cocoons is 3. 50. This would mean that all the cocoons would have to be better than the quality of the extra given. This is the reason why Japan can produce raw silk at a price of $0.30 to $0.60 gold per pound or $50 to $100 a picul below the Shanghai steam filature silk of the same grade and still make a good profit. The problem of improving the quality of Chinese cocoons therefore is the most vital one to the filature men.

The test made at the Testing House on Chinese cocoons produced from disease free eggs show that the yield is consistantly high.

Type of worms	Yield
Tsu Kwei	3.69
Shin Yuan	3 47
Ta Yuan	3.82
B. Tsu Kwei	3.27
Kwei Yuen	3.62
Average	3.58

By using good disease free eggs, cocoons having the above high yield can be produced by all the farmers. The production cost of these cocoons may be slightly increased (1 to 2%) but the profits to the filature using this grade of cocoons in the foregoing illustrations would be over Tls. 1000. The commercial production of these cocoons would bring great profit to the entire silk industry of China.

The quality of cocoons produced in Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei provinces has greatly deteriorated. Ten years ago the yield of Wangchi cocoons was 3.90 while now the yield is 5. 50. The degree of deterioration of Wusih cocoons is greater. In 1923 the average yield of Wusih cocoons was 7 00-8.00. Unless this deterioration is stopped by the introduction of disease free eggs and better methods of rearing silkworms, the cost of manufacturing raw silk in the filatures will be very high and little profit will come to the filature men.

Whether the cocoon is of high grade or not can only be found through accurate sample tests on cocoons. It is known that cocoons vary greatly in silk content, in color in size and in texture of fiber. Different producing districts produce different species of cocoons, that is, cocoons differ in shape, size, color and texture.

No matter how expert a cocoon buyer may be he can never tell, off hand, the yield of cocoons with sufficient accuracy for filature operation. Yield of cocoons varies from district to district, from year to year and from lot to lot. It can be ascertained only by conducting a test on a sample lot, sampled carefully and sorted and reeled according to the working conditions of the filature.

In recapitulation it may be said the high grade cocoons are imperative for use in Chinese filatures to allow them to compete with other raw silk producers. Those cocoons can only be consistently obtained by applying modern scientific methods in the silk worm egg selection. It therefore, behooves all the filature men to support earnestly and vigorously, individually and collectively, the various organizations, schools, etc. that are working so energetically in the production of disease free eggs and to see that eventually only such eggs are used throughout the silk worm rearing district.

The Shanghai International
Testing House
February 16, 1925.

China's Introduction of Foreign Institutions: A Comment

From The Chinese Social and Political Science Reveiw

BY J. S. BURGESS

Mr. J. S. Burgess is the head of the Sociology Department at Yenching University, Peking. He has been associated with Y. M. C. A. work in China for a number of years.

AT a recent meeting of the Chinese Social and Political Science Association in Peking, the speaker, a distinguished returned student, who had held high official position in the Chinese government, took the position that the acceptance on China's part of western social institutions had on the whole been a disadvantage to China. A western constitution, western military practices, western law, western industry had, for the most part, been accepted in an uncritical manner, and the results of this acceptance had been ill-adapted institutions positively harmful to the Chinese people. After a keen analysis of the present situation, the speaker advocated the careful study of old Chinese institutions, and the selection of social forms modelled on the old traditions and institutions of this country.[1]

On hearing this address one was forced to ask whether the speaker would have made this keen analysis without the western scientific training which had enabled him to distinguish so clearly the different elements in the civilization about him. It was to a large extent his own thorough innoculation with the principles and methods inherent at civilization which he condemned, when uncritically accepted by modern China, that enabled him to have the power of analysis which differentiate present-day harmful tendencies from China's ancient culture.

The paper raised the whole question of the contributions, if any, of western culture to Chinese life. It also suggested another topic which the speaker did not enlarge upon—the reciprocal contribution of the East to the West.

Prof. Ross, some years ago, pointed out that a great many of the generalizations regarding fundamental differences of East and West are made without appreciation of history. Prof. Ross indicated that the knowledge of conditions in Europe a few hundred years ago would reveal a civilization in many respects identical with the life in China prior to recent western influence. The fact that modern scientific methods were first discovered and applied in the West would be sufficient to explain many of the so-called western characteristics. Anyone who has visited the iron works in Hanyang and who contrasts the active, nervous and efficient mechanics working there with the ordinary Chinese laborer working leisurely and stopping for tea many times a day, can realize the tremendous effect of modern factory processes on the characteristics of the people. The East, living in the pre-scientific age, in multiform customs and habits corresponds identically with Elizabethan England.

An attempt to revert to primitive processes instead of those of modern science, even though presented as a challenge for the preservation of ancient Chinese culture, is doomed to failure. The scholar may philosophize about the fine personal relations of the old Chinese guild system of industry, or may idealize about Chinese village life, or he may praise the virtues of the ancient Chinese family. In the villages near Shanghai his philosophizing would be of no avail. With the coming of the modern silk factory in Shanghai no amount of effort in the villages to maintain the ancient guild industry can preserve age-long methods of manufacture. Silk can be produced cheaper for world market in the new way.

The guild inevitably, after losing its prerogative of determining prices and wages, will disorganize. Small shops will give place to large factories; the simple machines will be thrown into the waste with the setting up of scientific modern devices.

At the same time, what is happening to the Chinese villages? The steady young men and women are leaving the farms and going to the city. As in whole sections of India, the countryside is being deprived of its vigorous youth and consequently, the character of country life is changing for the worse.

Nor can the family life of China be left unaffected by the introduction of the western factory system. Able bodied women are for the first time, leaving their domain in the home and living in congested quarters in Shanghai in order to bring in a larger income for the family, now necessary because of the rising cost of living. The old father or the grey-haired village sage will only protest in vain at these changes brought about by inevitable economic necessity. A Ghandi may arise, as in India, and temporarily call people back to the hand-loom, but world relationships will make eventual change of primitive processes inescapable.

Our problem of adaptation of things western in China is, however, deeper than the question of acceptance of western processes of industry and forms of social and industrial organization. The fundamental question is *the way in which these processes are to be accepted.* Probably, at first, a great deal of ill-adaptation is inevitable. These changes have come too quickly for the careful analysis which must be preliminary to any fruitful social adaptation. It is high time, as the speaker above pointed out, for us to carefully discriminate what were the essential values in the ancient Chinese usages which a modern China cannot afford to lose. It is these essential values, not the outward forms, which we wish to preserve. It must also be remembered that this question, in like manner, confronts the people of the West. We, too, have not yet learned how to assimilate a comparatively recent industrial civilization, and are alike in danger of losing our spiritual and cultural heritage.

When Miss Jane Adams was in Peking in 1923 a group of younger Chinese returned students met to discuss with her some of the social questions of their country. The question was put: "Would it not be possible, by the creation of a new type of industrial organization,—neither the western factory system nor the Chinese guild system—to synthesize the scientific efficiency of the West with the personal intimacy and corporate unity of the Chinese guild?" Apparently such adaptation had not been thought of by the group. The guild and all its virtues were doomed to go and all the difficulties of the modern factory system, cut-throat competition, class warfare, were the inevitable price to be paid!

While this attitude is being taken in China the disciples of guild socialism in England are experimenting with the Builders' Guild, and the workmen of Germany are making earnest efforts to discover new methods of cooperative production which shall actually conserve the human spirit, creative instincts, and close personal relationships inherent in more primitive forms of organization.

There may, however, be a deeper contrast between East and West than we have so far indicated. Schweitzer, in his recent work on "Civilization and Ethics," believes that this fundamental contrast consists in a different worldview—the West holding to a fundamentally optimistic outlook while the East is at bottom pessimistic. The assumption of western philosophy is what he terms "world-and-life affirmation;" there is a conviction that through natural process man can achieve, that out of the materials of life a structure of permanent value may be built. Those from the East, on the other hand, doubt the possibility of solving the riddle about us; they question the inherent goodness of life, and favor the ideals of negation; achievement may be attained not by struggle, but by inner appreciation of values which man does not create but which are part of a spiritual realm outside of man's conrol.

To generalize in this way is to do a deep injustice both to the East and to the West. Possibly these fundamental differences, if they sxist at all, are also the by-products of the historic processes which happen to bestow upon the West the scientific outlook some generations before it came to the East.

In the rhythmn of life in which we all share the two attitudes above mentioned each have their place. Mere feverish activity and material construction we instinctively feel to be futile; on the other hand, mystical contemplation without content which comes from human experience is meaningless. It is only by the constant *alternation* from active struggle for accomplishment to receptive contemplation that spiritual achievement is attained.

Why should we not expect that the increasing closeness of contact between these two parts or our globe and their civilizations will bring in enrichment to both and a synthetic type of civilization better than either?

Up to very recently, to most thinkers, it was inconceivable that there could be contributions of importance from alien cultures. Woodrow Wilson, in his work on "The State" written twenty years ago, ignores entirely the political developments of the Orient; he assumed that there was no history of political importance not originating in Europe. Increasing facilities of communication and a clearer knowledge of social origins and developments have given us an understanding of historical processes not disclosed to those of an earlier, more isolated generation. Moreover, modern science is beginning to make it possible for us to mould society according to consciously chosen plans. We need, therefore, no longer to mourn the glories of a golden age in the past but to find in the cultures of mankind the world over the elements from which we may construct the civilization of the Age.

1 The Chinese Social and Political Science Review, October 1924 (Vol. VIII, N. 4), pp 172-182.

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EDITEURS **(Chine)**

Publications du Musee Hoang-ho Pai-ho Tientsin (Chine)

N. 1. Publie en 1915

La Montagne Boisee dans le Nord-Est de la Chine par E. Licent S. J. Prix en Dollars chinois (Tientsin Currency) $4.00

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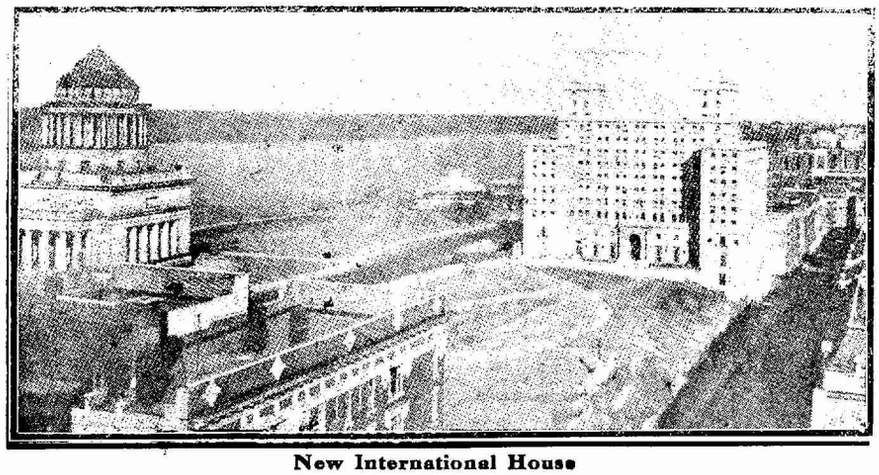
Les Fossiles abondants recueillis en 1920, 1922, 1923 et 1924 sont a l'etude au Museum d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris et fourniront matiere a plusieurs Memoires importants.

Les Voyages d'Etudes continueront cette annee et les annees suivantes.

32-011

New York has all Creeds at International House



New International House

Overshadowing Grant's Tomb itself, on Riverside Drive, in New York City, rises the unique edifice called the International House, to be defined in full phrase as a hostel for 600 foreign students who have entered one or another of the fifty-two universities, colleges and professional schools of that metropolis. It is also the headquarters of the Cosmopolitan Club, which includes 700 men and 500 women from sixty-seven different countries.

The appearance of such a community on Riverside Drive is a phenomenon without precedent in history not parallel in the world today. The Cosmopolitan Club contains 126 Chinese, 89 Japanese, 60 Canadians and 45 Filipinos; grouped in continents there are: 280 Asiatics, 422 North Americans, 35 South Americans, 233 Europeans, 14 Australians and 11 Africans. The religions represented are Brahmanism, Buddhism, Christianity, Confucianism, Judaism, Hinduism, Jainism, Islam and Zoroastrianism. And Christianity is professed by Catholics, Roman, Greek, Gregorian and Nestorian: by Protestants, by Quakers and by Christian Scientists. Here, if anywhere, may universal youth seek universal faith.

The International House represents a benefaction of $3,000,000, and it is by mere accident that one learns that it was the younger John D. Rockefeller who built the unique institution. In the decoration of the clubrooms, it might have been argued that an International House should be international—ornaments might have been introduced which would have reminded the students of the old folks at home. But a simpler and wiser plan was adopted. This home of all nations sets forth to all nations the purest style of Colonial America. The America that furnished the home is content to be herself.

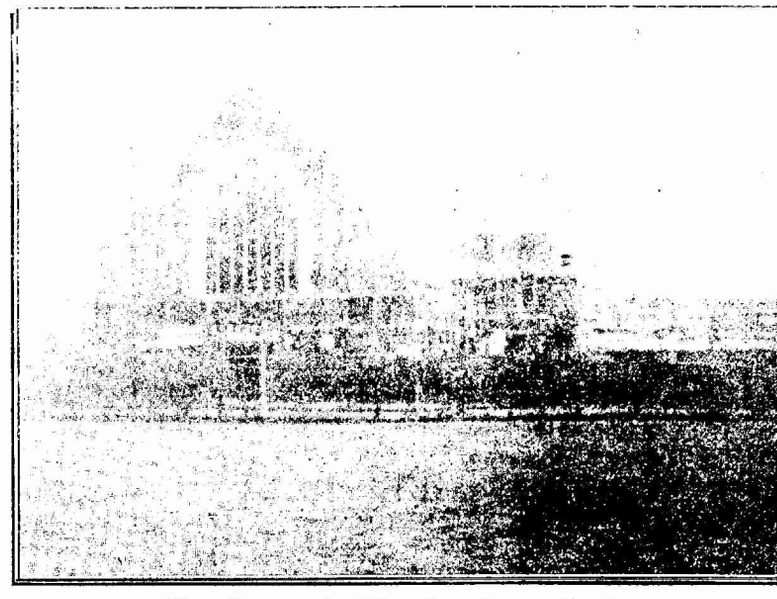
It will be noticed that earlier in the article the religions were listed in alphabetical order. This is as Harry Edmunds, the orginator of "the house," would wish it. For no religion is here allowed to assert its predominance. The Moslem, the Hindu, the Braham is encouraged to hold his head as high as the Christian. There are conferences at which the various religions are compared. And the theory on which "the house" proceeds is that if ever one religion is to prevail over or absorb the others, it must be by a goodness that is obvious and not by dominance of argument. To draw out the good in all religions is thus the aim of the community and each religion is invited to make its contribution to the piety of mankind. So with art and drama. The various national groups hold exhibitions and present programs which show what unexpected reserves of beauty lie hidden within the unappreciated civilizations of the world. Every group is thus inspired to be and to show the best that it can.

It was Mr. and Mrs. Harry Edmunds who evolved the idea of the International House. To them it was obvious that what students needed in a strange land was home. It is to homes that foreign groups are invited for an evening every Christmas—the hostesses including Mrs. Carnegie, Mrs. Rockefeller, and others of like outlook on life. Why the great idea did not occur to the academic authorities responsible for foreign students is a question too delicate to be pressed. And how to apply the idea to other centers—Boston, Chicago, Seattle, for instance—where students foregather is likely to become, in due course, a matter of inquiry. For these students are a ponderable factor in the balance between war and peace. Many of them are destined to be the statesmen of the future. There stands Grant's Tomb with the motto, "Let Us Have Peace"—the peace imposed by force. And at The Hague there rises that palace, built by Andrew Carnegie, which is consecrated to peace—dicated by justice. But here in the International House the nations are learning to practice a peace won neither by battle nor argument but evolved out of mutual service.

NEW COMMUNITY CHURCH BUILDING

The dedication of the new building for the Community Church on Sunday, March 1, is another landmark for the American community in Shanghai. It is proposed to hold the dedicatory service on Sunday morning, at the usual hour of 11 o'clock. Heretofore the Community Church has held its services in the American School dining room. It so happens that at this particular time, one of the outstanding religious leaders in America to-day is passing through Shanghai, and his services have been obtained for the special service on Sunday. Dr Cleland McAfee of Chicago, who is professor of systematic theology in the McCormick Theological Seminary, arrived this week. He is on a tour giving lectures on Christian apologetics.

The Community Church is the outgrowth of the old American Song Service, which was started in the Palace Hotel building, many years ago. When the attendance became so large, the members decided to organize and inaugurate an American church in Shanghai and to-day, they are proud to own their own home on Avenue Petain. The church was erected by the Mission Architects and much credit is due them for such a speedy record. While the building is not entirely complete, it is available for the Sunday meeting. A large attendance is expected at the Sunday service.



New Community Church on Avenue Petain

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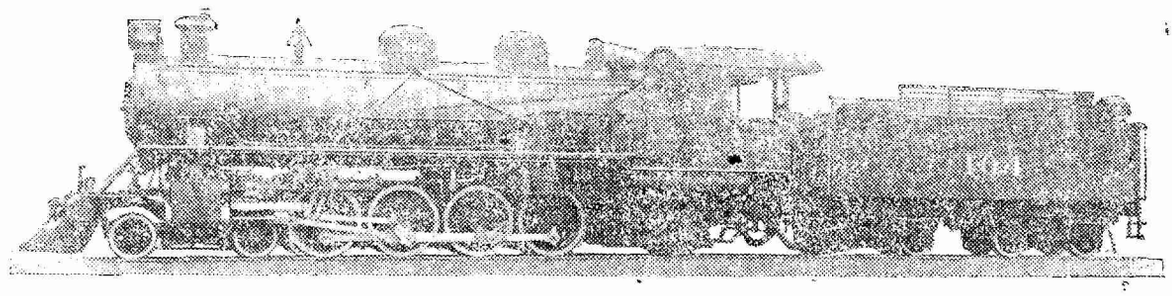

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LOCOMOTIVES

32-013

January Exports from China to U. S.

The following table compiled at the American Consulate-General, Shanghai, China, from the declared export returns of the various consulates throughout China furnishes a statement of the values of the declared exports from China to the United States for January 1925.

(Group 0. Animals and animal products, except wool and hair Class 101—9939.)

	Value in U. S. Currency
Casings (Hog, Sheep, Beef, etc.)	274,206
Eggs:	
Fresh	.....
Dried	16,128
Frozen	46,439
Products, frozen	.....
Albumen, dry	54,234
„ frozen	6,800
Yolk, dry	9,254
„ frozen	20,572
Liquid	.....
Hides, buffalo	50,752
„ cow	.....
„ horse	402
Feathers	13,739
Skins and furs:	
Deer and doe	.....
Goat and kid	255,750
Sheep and lamb	.....
Fox	128,058
Kolinsky	228,424
Mink	.....
Marmot	5,120
Squirrel	386,611
Moufflon	330
Sable	1,600
Weasel	5,405
Raccoon	6,533
Hare and rabbits	101,419
Dog	.....
Dogskin mats	2,144
Calf	.....
Ermine	14
Lynx	130
Marten	2,042
Wolf	3,062
Nedepeski	.....
All others	885,943

(Group 1. Vegetable food products, oil seeds, expressed oils and beverages—Class 10311—17811.)

Apricot and peach kernels	3,138
Beancake	20,729
Cassia	14,257
Fruits and nuts:	
Ginger, preserved	283
Peanuts, shelled	564,122
„ unshelled	35,542
Walnuts, shelled	151,238
„ unshelled	53,344
Grains and field crops:	
Buckwheat	.....
Flaxseed, linseed	.....
Hemp seeds	16,024
Kaoliang	.....
Millet seed	.....
Sesame-seed	16,236
All other seeds	.....
Oils:	
Bean	120,371
Camphor	.....
Essential	.....
Peanut	223,120
Perilla	15,560
Wood (Tung nuts)	907,159
All others	1,504
Oil seeds, not otherwise listed	38,158
Tallow, vegetable	86,806
Tea	32,045

(Group 2. Other vegetable products, except fibres and wood Class 20011—29616.)

Camphor	12,407
Fans (palm leaf)	13,729
Gallnuts	24,946
Rhubarb	.....
Quebracho extract	.....
Tobacco leaf	45,839

(Group 3. Textiles—Class 30011—39593.)

Carpets	415,037
Cotton, raw	566,302
„ waste	.....
„ lace „ embroideries	279,876
Fibres, vegetable and textile and manufactures of not otherwise listed	374
Grass cloth and manufacture thereof	28,130
Hair, goat	12,649
„ camel	.....
„ horse	55,094
„ human	22,094
„ nets	13,200
„ all other	28,188
Hats, straw	.....
„ rush	.....
Mattings and rugs	2,813
Silk, raw	3,871,248
„ wild	385,679
„ waste	414,803
„ piece goods	7,008
„ embroideries	10,158
„ miscellaneous	4,003
„ pongees	72,623
„ cocoons, pierced	.....
Strawbraid	35,843
Wool, sheep's	911,401

(Group 4. Wood and paper—Class 40181—48724.)

Books	.....
Bamboo manufactures	10,092
Lumber, blackwoodware	3,642
Paper, umbrellas and lanterns	13,592
Rattan, reel and woodware	12,526

(Group 5. Non-metallic minerals—Class 50011 to 59590.)

Coal	.....
Porcelains, chinaware, pottery, etc.	980
Jadeware	827

(Group 6. Ores, metals and manufactures, except machinery and vehicles—Class 60011—69999.)

Antimony, crude	3,978
„ oxide	2,296
„ regulus	197,625
Brassware, bronzeware, copperware	1,417
Gold bars	.....
Gold coins	.....
Iron Ore	.....
Jewelry	.....
Pig Iron	.....
Tungsten ore	.....

(Group 7. Machinery and vehicles—Class 70011—79361.)

Electric lamps	.....

(Group 8. Chemicals—Class 8002—87519.)

Acid, tannic	.....
Blister flies	750
Chemicals and drugs	898
Firecrackers	143,451
Musk	.....

(Group 9. Miscellaneous—Class 90101—99999.)

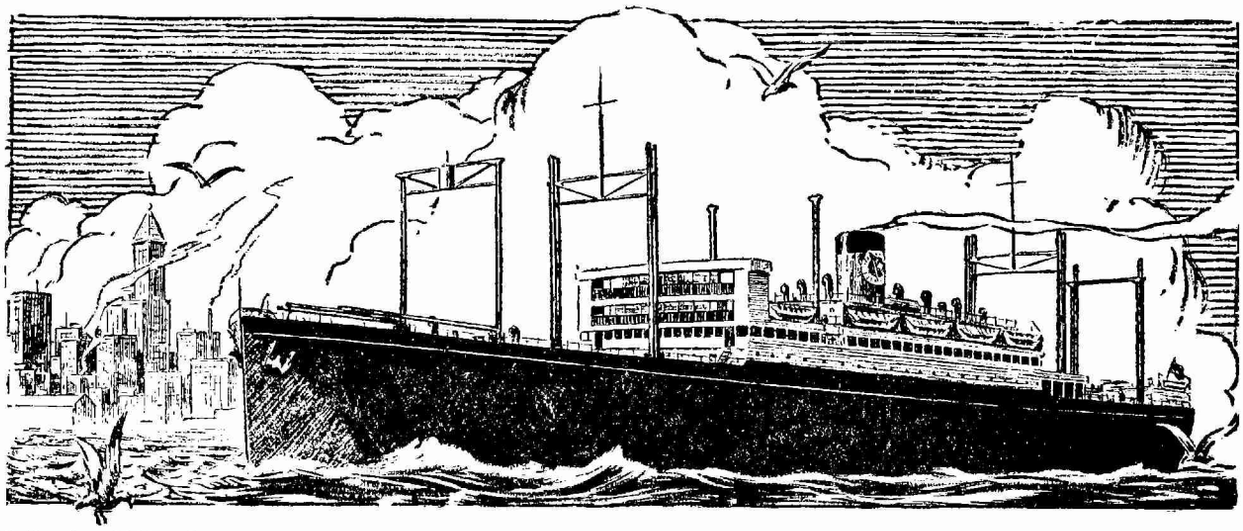
Art, works of	12,505
Bristles	283,834
Household and personal effects	474
Mah Jongg	107
Unenumerated articles	1,144,730
GRAND TOTAL.....	U. S. $13,893,646

At the third annual meeting of the shareholders of the Asia Realty Company, Shanghai, held in February 1925, at the offices of the Company at 15 Nanking Road, a dividend of 7% was declared on all stock of the Company issued and outstanding for the year 1924 payable to shareholders of record December 24, 1924.

Szechwan authorities have decided to build a modern highway between Kiatingfu and Chengtu through Tsingshen, Meichow and Pengshan, covering a distance of about 400 li, or approximately 234 miles. The work is expected to be started early this year.

The Kailan Mining Administration report that the total output for their mines for the week ended January 17 amounted to 19,301 tons and the sales to 38,192 tons, while for the week ended January 24 there was no output and the sales were 34,311 tons.

American Oriental Mail Line



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32-016

Men and Events

The China Society of Science and Arts, held its fifth meeting of the season on February 27, in the lecture hall of the Royal Asiatic Society. Professor W. M. Porterfield delivered a lecture on "Shanghai Trees."

The Rev. C. Drury, pastor of the Community Church, Shanghai, who broke his arm while cranking his motor car recently, is recovering. He conducted the services last Sunday morning as usual, however.

The death occurred recently at Soochow, of W. B. Russell, surgeon in charge of Changchow General Hospital. Dr. Russell died of typhus fever at the Soochow Hospital on February 24. Burial took place at the Methodist cemetery at Soochow.

Dr. Cleland B. McAfee, professor of systematic theology in the McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, accompanied by Mrs. McAfee, arrived in Shanghai this week. They are making a tour of the Orient and will be in Shanghai for a short period.

Sir Ronald MacCleay, British Minister to China, departed for England by way of Suez, on furlough, March 3. He was accompanied by Lady MacCleay, and during their short stay in Shanghai they were the guests of honor at many social functions. A small but representative group of British residents of Shanghai were at the boat to say farewell.

The Shanghai Municipal Council election held on Monday and Tuesday, March 2-3, resulted as follows: A. E. Baker, 718; S. Sakuragi, 690; V. G. Lyman, 537; S. Fessenden, 512; A. D. Bell, 501; P. W. Massey, 490; C. G. Humphrys, 447; J. J. Paterson, 445; and J. H. Teesdale, 337. Mr. Fessenden has been Chairman during the past year and these councillors will elect officers within a short time.

A large number of reservations have been made for the annual meeting of the American University Club which will take the form of a dinner-dance at the Union Club on the evening of March 7, at 8 o'clock. The price of the tickets are $2.50 and are obtainable from S. N. Au-Young, 20 Museum Road; F. J. Courtney, American Club; and Bartlett G. Yung, 17 Honan Road. It is requested that all those desiring to attend will make reservations at the earliest possible date. The program will include a business meeting and election of officers for 1925; and a varied program including Chinese music, magic work, and dancing.

Chih Tze University, West Recreation Club Road, near Kiawgwan, opened last week with an enrolment of 200 students. The University was organized by Dr. S. C. Ho and his brother, Dr. S. M. Ho, and composed of a faculty of twenty prominent scholars and returned students including Ching-lin Hsia, Ph. D. (Edinburgh), George Sellett, J. D., P. C. Ho, Ph. D., P. T. Sun, M. A. etc. The University maintains two departments, collegiate and senior middle school. The former consists of four groups, namely, English, corresponding to the liberal arts course in an American university and preparing students for higher studies in Western learning; Chinese, devoted to the study of Chinese literature, history, and philosophy; Commerce; and Political Science.

The National Institute of Self-Government, a local government college, has secured Professor Emil Ledereer, a noted German Anti-Boshevik authority on socialism and political economy to come to Shanghai sometime in March. Born in 1882 in Austria, Professor Lederer received his doctor's degrees from the universities of Vienna and Munich, has been teaching at Heidelberg and other high learning institutions and has been an author of many books. He is now lecturing at Tokyo Imperial University, Japan. During his stay at the National Institute of Self-Government, Porfessor Lederer shall speak on the following subjects: (1) Criticism on the materialistic interpretation of history; (2) The tendency of modern Socialism; (3) Marxism after Karl Marx; (4) From Science to Utopia; (5) The sociolgy of the world War; (6) Is Boshelvism Marxism?; etc., etc.

Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, Peking, who is at present in Shanghai gave a most interesting and illuminating address before the members of the American Women's Club at their regular meeting on Tuesday afternoon, March 3. Dr. Anne Walter Fearn presided and handed the meeting over to Mrs. J. M. Yard, chairman of the Economics Department of the Club, which department had the meeting in charge. Mr. Arnold covered all angles of his subject "China's Wasteful Economics," completely, and cited instances wherein the Chinese had wasted their lives and products of the country, allowing some of their industries to pass into the hands of other countries. He touched on the subject of the student life, transportation, and the silk

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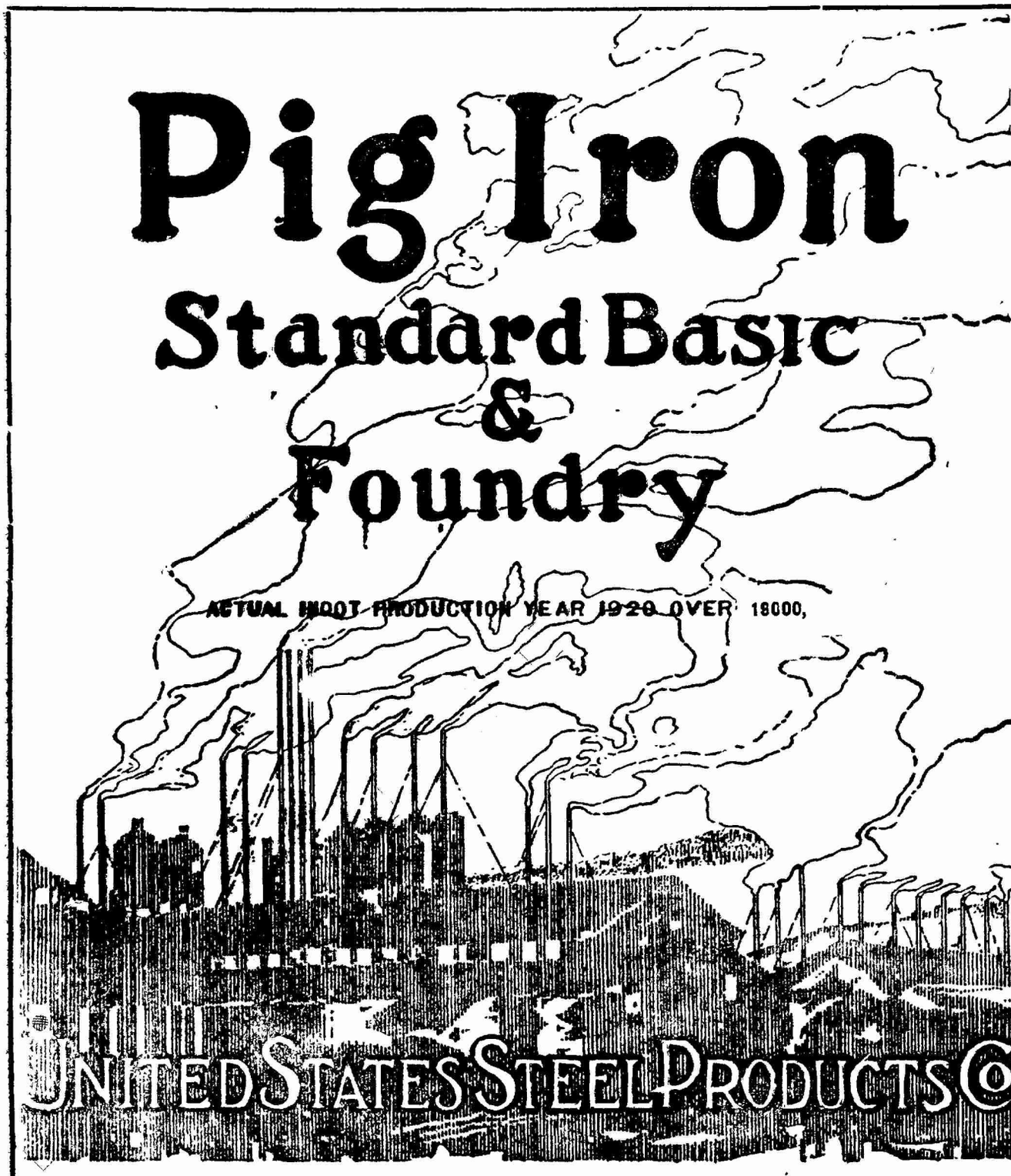

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industry. "Wasteful economics are not deliberate on the part of China, but they are here all the same," said Mr. Arnold.

Latest advices regarding the sale of the President liners, of the United States Shipping Board, and operated by the Admiral Oriental Line from Seattle to Shanghai and the Pacific Mail Steamship Line, now, the California Orient Line, from San Francisco to Shanghai, is that the steamers will be sold individually and bids are accepted. The chief bidders for the ships are Captain Robert Dollar and the Pacific Mail Company. It is reported that Captain Dollar desires the purchase of the ten President ships, while the Pacific Mail desires only those operated by its company. The Robert Dollar Company was the recent purchasers of a fleet of the U. S. Shipping Board boats for a roud-the-world service. The total value of the liners, operating out of Seattle is $32,093,710.42, and each ship is valued as follows: The President Madison, $5,887,111.75; President McKinley, $7,041,552.23; President Grant, $5,494,496.20; President Jefferson, $7,317,318.15, and President Jackson, $6,353,232.06. There are twenty-four liners in the United States Shipping Board's fleet up for sale.

News from Central China

The Hankow office of the Peking-Hankow Railway administration has been advised by the Peking head office to the effect that goods can now be transported through the line only at the senders risk. Owing to unsettled conditions along the railway, administration has not been responsible for goods entrusted to them for some time past.

The newly appointed Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Hu Chun, has arrived in Hankow ready to assume his office. Arrangements are being discussed to redistribute the funds now allowed for running concurrently the dual post of the Commissioner and Superintendent of Customs, which will from now on be held by two persons under two administrations.

An appointment for General Hsiung Keh Wu is now being considered by the Peking government. General Hsiung has been a leading factor in the entangled affairs of Szechuen, and his influence is responsible for the present agitation of southwestern provinces against Hupeh. The post of Defence Commissioner for Szechuen-Hunan border.

Admiral Hsu Kien-ting, Commander of the second squadron of the Chinese Navy, will probably make a trip to Hankow early next month. Admiral Hsu will cruise through the entire length of the Yangtze valley with a view to interviewing naval commanders of the various Chinese gunboats.

The officials of Wuchang will pay their annual tribute and worship to the Chinese Sage Confucius on March 4, the day set for national worship of the deceased sage. Pompous preparations are being made at the Confucian Temple in Wuchang for holding the ceremony.

The Third Inter-Provincial Athletic Meet of Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi and Anhwei will be held on April 13-14 at Nanchang in Kiangsi province. An association for making arrangements in Nanchang has been at work, and General Fang Ben-jen, Tupan of Kiangsi, has been elected hononary chairman of the Meet, and Civil Governor Hu Sze-yi, vice chairman.

Honan Province is again in a reign of terror when two hostile camps, under Hu Ching-yi at Kaifeng and Kan Yu-kun at Loyang, are feverishly preparing for an encounter to decide who shall be the dominant power in Honan. Negotiations for peace are being made, but there is little hope of a compromise between Hu and Kan. Hu Ching-yi is of FengYu-hsiang's group, while KanYu-kun is an adventurer from Shensi border. General Sun Yo is reported to have stepped into the breach also. Merchants are disturbed by the renewal of a state of war.

Wang Yi-tang, a leading member of the Anfu clique and Tupan of Anhwei Province, passed through Hankow on a hurried visit to the Tupan of Kiangsi at Kiukiang and Tupan Hsiao of Wuchang. His visit to the central provinces is said to be connected with an important mission on behalf of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui. While coming to Hankow from Anhwei via Kiukiang, Tupan Wang called on Mr. Wu Pei-fu at Hwangchow, where he persuaded the retired

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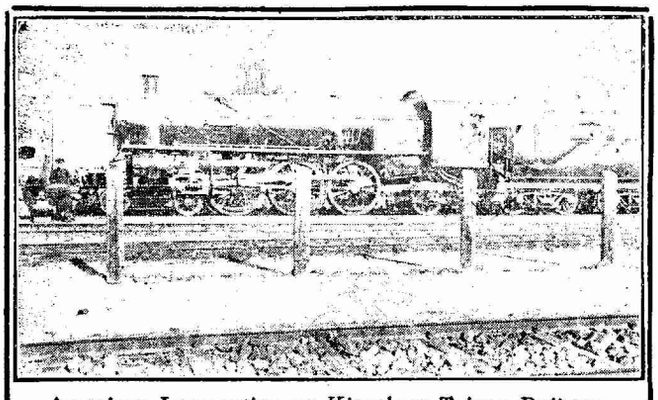

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warlord to intern elsewhere than the Yangtze provinces, or go to Peking to participate in the reorganization discussions. Mr. Wang assured that Marshal Tuan would esteem it if Mr. Wu consents to assist him with his counsels, and that he personally would guarantee the personal safety of Mr. Wu if he should decide to proceed to the north. Mr. Wang is on his way to Peking nominally to offer his congratulations to Marshal Tuan Chi-jui on the occasion of his birthday.

The Chinese-foreign Commission on Economic Research, sent out by the National Christian Council of Shanghai, are spending several busy days in Wuchang and Hankow making first-hand investigations on economic conditions in this center through personal visits to the industrial works and factories. The Commission after concluding their work in Hankow may proceed to Changsha, Hunan or directly to Peking for further work.

Miss M. E. Wood, the promoter of public library cause in China, has just returned to the Central China University, Wuchang, from a trip to north China in the interest of the library movement. She interviewed Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, ex-President Li Yuan-hung, Dr. W. W. Yen, and Dr. Wellington Koo among other influential Chinese. Marshal Tuan presented her with a beautiful tablet as a token of his appreciation of the commendable services Miss Wood has rendered to China.

The first attempt to introduce foreign dancing to the Chinese in Hankow is now made through the opening of a Dancing Institute. Enrollment for pupils is now open at $10 for a short course.

In accordance with the order of Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan in his capacity as Civil Governor, the Special District Administration of the ex-Russian Concession of Hankow will be formally established on March 2. Aitchen K. Wu, the present Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Hankow, will assume the post of Director of the Administration. According to the regulations announced, the Administration will consist of a Municipal Council of three Chinese and three foreigners and a Chinese chairman.

O. E. Vongehr, of Andersen, Meyer & Co. in Hnnkow, left the port on February 27, for Shanghai on his way to New York, accompanied by his family. Mr. Vongehr will be with the head office of Andersen Meyer in New York.

Dr. John MacWillie and Mrs. MacWillie left Hankow Friday for an extended trip to the continent and America, returning to Hankow again toward the end of the year. Dr. MacWillie was presented with a gold wrist watch by the Hankow American Volunteer Corps in appreciation of his fellowship and services as medical officer of the Company.

Hankow, February 27, 1925.

Pacific Steamship Has Good Year

"Although our records for 1924 have not been completed, we believe they will show the best year in revenue the Pacific Steamship Co. ever has had," H. F. Alexander, president, says. "We believe the volume of business will be approximately $10,000,000 with more than half of it freight. In addition to our own freight business we have income as Pacific coast shipping agents of International Mercantile Marine. At the present time we are carrying about 90% of the passenger and 60% of cemmercial cargo business between Pacific coast ports.

"We are making our plans for our greatest year in 1925. We base this on the fact that general business conditions on the coast are better and should remain better than in a large part of 1924; that our passenger business should benefit tremendously from the 125 conventions scheduled for the coast this year-three, the Elks at Portland, Knight Templar in Seattle and Shriner in Los Angeles being especially large; and also because the new direct line fares which, since last month, have permitted the tourist to travel from Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and west of the Mississippi points to San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego by way of the northwest on our boats, at the same cost as the direct fare.

"First unit of our terminal at Seattle is expected to be ready in March and will permit a great saving in the cost of handling freight, reduce our outlay for rental of offices and piers, and be a source of considerable income. The first unit is 150 by 1,100 feet, costing with land about $2,100,000. We believe we have every reason to be optimistic."

Pacific Steamship Co.'s report shows 1924 port disbursements to have exceeded $12,000,000, including disbursements for several lines which it serves as agents as well, as for its own account. For salaries, supplies, rentals stevedoring and other items $5,878,381 was spent in Seattle $4,068,293 in San Francisco, $1,535,156 in Seattle, $502,720 in Portland, Ore., $199,412 in Tacoma, $111,188 in San Diego and lesser amounts in about 90 other ports touched. Its headquarters are in Seattle, and Alaska business is handled from that point.—*The Wall Street Journal.*

News from South China

The Canton Merchants Association, according to its resolution of February 20, has appointed a committee to organize a citizens corps to replace the recently disbanded Canton Merchants Volunteer Corps, an influential organization suppressed by the Kuomintang October 15, 1924. Every firm having a staff of six of more members is expected to have at least one man out for the corps, and those failing to contribute man-power will be assessed 50 cents monthly for the support of the corps. The members of the corps are expected to arm and equip themselves and also contribute an initiation fee of $10 each.

The trade interests of Canton, through the Associated Chamber of Commerce, the General Chamber of Commerce, the Canton Merchants Association, and the Canton City Traders League, will send four delegates to the coming National Conference of the People to be held in Peking the next few months. Among the delegates will be Mr. Wong Tong, now Canton city treasurer, and formerly a well-known Chinese merchant in Hongkong.

Replying to the joint committee of the trade guilds in Canton, the Civil Governor has assured the public that the practice of pressing men indiscriminately for war transportation service, so much abused lately, will be definitely stopped.

The Kuomintang Commissary of Finance is asking the trade guilds in Canton, through the General Chamber of Commerce, for an emergency loan of $600,000, each guild to be responsible for the contribution of a definite sum. The Kuomintang has promised to offer the income from the stamp revenue as security for this loan. So far no action has been taken to raise the amount from the mercha ts, the leaders of which have failed to give their support. Since the taking over of the control of the General Chamber of Commerce by the Bolshevists in Canton, the relationship between this body and the Kuomingtang has been more cordial, and there is no doubt that a part of the loan will raised.

Commenting on the increase of cost of living in Canton and vicinity for the last four years under review, Y. L. Lee, secretary of the educational department of the Canton Y. M. C. A., said the other day in the *72 Guilds Commercial Journal* that some articles have almost doubled in prices. In the last four years ending 1924, native rice price has been raised by 16 4/5 per cent.; Saigon rice, 23 2/5 per cent.; bean oil, 60 per cent.; fire-wood, 90 per cent.; and native sugar, 81 3/10 per cent. Native rice is selling nowadays at $7.60 to $10.40 a picul in accordance to grade, while Saigon rice is being quoted at Canton $8.50 to $9.00 a picul, local currency, which was on February 24, something like 28 3/4 lower than that of Hongkong. Bean oil is now selling at $6.00 a Chinese jar in Canton currency. Fire-wood of the medium grade is selling at $1.60 a picul.

Train service in accordance with a modified schedule between Tai-sha-tao, Canton, and Sumchun, on the Canton-Kowloon Railroad, Chinese Section, was to have been resumed under military supervision February 25. one direct service daily each way. Telegraph service connecting Canton and Hongkong direct, suspended since the internecine war two years ago, was to reopen at the same time, according to Canton official announcements.

The Yunnanese mercenaries controlling the River Defence service in Canton, despite unfavorable opinion among the local residents, are planning to sell one more government transport and three small launches. The price for all these has been fixed at $18,200, and they will be sold by public tender March 4.

Chau Lu, M. P., president of Kwangtung University and a leader of the Kuomintang, now in Peking to be near Dr. Sun Yat-sen during his present illness, has wired back to Canton, denying the recent press reports that he is resigning from the presidency of the institution.

The salt revenue, a national tax belonging to the Central Administration but since 1918 appropriated by Dr. Sun Yat-sen for local purposes in Canton, has again been subdivided by the militarists dominating the districts. General Leung Hung Kai, commanding the Szeyap or the Four Districts of the West River in Kwangtung, has announced that he will collect the salt tax in these districts and is appointing an inspector to take charge of this revenue. The present District Salt Inspector in Canton is T. V. Soong, a brother-in-law of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Under ordinary conditions, the collection of the Canton District should amount to $8,000,000 at a minimum, while the best record has shown a receipt of nearly $12,000,000 a year. Since the military interference, the Canton office sometimes has failed to show up more than $4,000,000 annually.

Canton, February 25, 1925

H. W.

Chinese-Eastern Railway Publishes New Magazine

Beginning with the 1-st of January, 1924, the Chinese Eastern Railway Administration is publishing a monthly illustrated magazine, the "Manchuria Monitor", each issue containing from 100-120 pages in the Russian language with a parallel English text, the Economical Bureau of the Railway being the editor.

The aim of this magazine is to enlighten the questions of economics and civilization in the Far East.

The journal will contain original articles and notes on the character and history of the population, its conditions of life, civilization, industry, finance, transport and natural resources of Far Eastern countries, and chiefly Manchuria, international relations, bibliography, etc.

The first issue will contain the following articles:

"Ominous Heat Lightning Flashes in Eastern Asia", by G. Diky.

"Russia in the Far East" by Prof. N. N. Ustrialoff.

"Agricultural Importance of Manchuria" by E. E. Yashnoff.

"The Recent Civil War in China" by Prof. V. V. Engelfeld.

"The Socialist Movement in Japan", by N. P. Mazokin.

"The Maritime Province in the Past Few Years", by V. Toogoff.

"American Explorations in Mongolia" by Prof. V. V. Lamansky.

"Opportunity for Raising Soya Beans in Russia," by M. D. Gleboff.

"Population and Progress" by G. R. Davies.

"International Life" by Asiatic, "Sights of Peking" by Prof. N. N. Ustrialoff.

"Give a Citizen", by E. Lejneff.

"Cooperation in the USSR", by G. B.

"The Manchuria Tiger", by Baikoff.

"The Ruins of Paicheng", by Tolmacheff.

A weekly Economist Bulletin will be issued as a free supplement to the Manchuria Monitor, containing orders and regulations regarding the commercial operations of the Chinese Eastern Railway: the most important information in respect of the Commercial and industrial life of North Manchuria and neighbouring countries; current information of the activity of the Chinese Eastern Railway and the adjoining railways as regards commercial operations, bulletins of the Harbin Bourse and other important exchange in the country, reviews and notes on the more important economic problem, of the Far East, and so forth.

Subscription rates to the "Manchuria Monitor" with the "Economist Bulletin" Post free, in Mexican Dollars:

	1 year	*6 months*	*3 months*
Harbin	12.00	6.00	3.50
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The China Field Needs Efficient Medical Men Only

"The entire output of the medical and nursing schools of the United States and Canada would not begin to meet the medical needs of China alone," said Dr. T. Dwight Sloan of Peking, China, at the Foreign Missions Convention in Washington during January, in telling of the needs of the Far East.

Urging quality against quantity he asked that only the highest types of trained men and women and efficient equipment be sent. He stated-that eventually the isolated, poorly manned, poorly equipped hospitals would be closed and work through cooperation of the various churches concentrated in the larger, better institutions. "Mission hospitals," he said, "are regarded in the East as living symbols of the Christian message." The aim, he declared, should be to establish a modern medical system manned by natives.

"We have now arrived at a time when if we are to maintain the commanding influence of medical missions we must provide a personnel thoroughly abreast with the latest developments of modern medicine, and we must furnish them with physical equipment in which standard medical work may be done," he said.

"Training that was acceptable even ten or twenty years ago will not suffice for today's requirements. A plant and equipment that were formerly considered good may fail utterly to meet present demands. Many of the citizens of non-Christian countries have already become familiar, through travel and study abroad, with the best hospitals in Europe and America. They are in a position to know whether mission institutions are efficient or not and to criticise their shortcomings.

"It is manifest on a moment's reflection that we can treat only the merest fraction of the sick of the non-Christian world. The entire output of all of the schools of medicine and of nursing in this country and Canada, if it could be made available, would not meet China's need alone. All, therefore, that the few who can respond to this need can do is to furnish an example and by training a few leaders of a future medical profession, lay the foundation on which an indigenous modern medical system may be developed.

"Our present duty then seems to be twofold:

"1. To send out men and women who measure up to the best standards of professional training and ability who also possess with this training and ability the requisite spiritual qualities.

"2. To provide in each case a physical plant and equipment such as is required for doing creditable work.

"If we do this it will undoubtedly mean that we will take the next step; namely we will abandon many of the isolated, poorly-manned and badly-equipped centers of medical work which cannot within a comparatively short time be brought up to a minimum standard. It will also mean union and cooperation with other societies in certain special centers where a number of societies are at work. Moreover it will revuire a far more thorough-going cooperation of the various societies in order that adequate provision may be made in a few selected centers for the careful training of physicians and nurses. In addition to all this it will compel a well-planned campaign of popular education in health matters in order to create a strong supporting public sentiment.

Correction

In the November 14 issue of the *China Weekly Review* there appeared under the heading, "News From South China," a paragraph stating that the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, with headquarters in Peking was withholding support from the Kung Yee Medical College at Canton on the grounds that the students of the School were not "more advanced in foreign languages."

In reference to the foregoing statement, the *Review* is in receipt of information to the effect that inasmuch as The China Medical Board has not yet responded to the application for assistance of Kung Yee Medical College, the information referred to in the news item in the *Review* for Feb. 14, caused considerable surprise. Anyone who has read the reports of the Board knows that it is cooperating with four Chinese institutions and is assisting the Shantung Christian University Medical School, which is teaching in the Chinese language. At the time this statement was made the Peking Union Medical College was giving an intensive course in ophthalmology to 19 graduats students in the Chinese language, and the China Medical Board was supporting fourteen Chinese physicians from all parts of the country with traveling fellowships.

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Everywhere East

The Week in the Far East

Matters attracting attention during the past week include, the flight of Manchu Emperor Hsuan Tung, from Peking; the continued sessions of the Reorganization Conference in Peking; civil war in Honan; and the military tax to be levied on the district of Shanghai for the Fengtien Army, which is held as illegal by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce. Aside from political problems, the coming of the Panchen Lama to Peking during the week caused much interest and a break in the daily routine. Minister Karakhan of the Soviet government in Peking, during the week made a strenuous protest against the enlistment of "Whites" in the Fengtien Army. Mr. Karakhan has also been busy despatching a circular letter to the Allied Legations in Peking protesting against the use of the Russian *glacis* by soldiers of the guard of the U. S. Legation. The new Domestic Loan comprising the issuance of the 14th Year National Bonds to the amount of $15,000,000 has caused much comment in financial circles. The Kuomingtang have held meetings in Peking, for the purpose of obtaining ideas from their leader Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who has been for the past three weeks on the verge of death, following his serious operation for malignant cancer. Japan has been engaged with the Russo-Japanese Treaty.

General Chang Issues Proclamation for Military tax

General Chang Chung-chang, Commander of the First National (Fengtien) Army, issues a proclamation to collect a loan from the landlords of houses in Chinese territory, both Chinese and foreign, for a month's rent direct from the tenants of the houses, and to issue debenture bonds, as security for the said loan. This proclamation has caused such bitter protests and comment from various Chinese public-spirited bodies, including the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, an investigation of the matter, contained in a recent article of the *N. C. D N.* (Shanghai) is timely:

Referring to a proclamation issued by Tan Yi-ting (who is known as the Tupan for the Shanghai and Woosung Military Rehabilitation Bureau for the Issue of Bonds and the Collection of Rent Taxes) and Col. Chang Tz-ying (Commissioner of Police, who bears the title of Huipan, or Associate Director), and bearing the seal of the Department of Judicial Affairs of the First National Army, the "loan" is to be collected for the payment of military expenses. A similar proclamation has been issued by Gen. Chang himself.

"Inquiries were made yesterday by a representative of the *North-China Daily News* and all with whom he conversed appeared to be of the same opinion, *i. e.*, that the idea of collecting the tax was not originated by Gen Chang himself but by Mr. Tan and Col. Chang, who are really behined the scheme. It is, they say, an illegal tax, as it bears only the seal of the Department of Judicial Affairs of the First Army, and it should be opposed as strongly as possible."

Chun Bing-him's Views

"Chun Bing-him's a well-known Cantonese merchant, who is a large land-owner in Chapei, told the North-China Daily News" that it was a matter which everybody, tenants and landlords, were united in opposing. Gen. Ho Feng-lin, the former Defence Commissioner, was the first to collect the tax and now it was proposed to follow his example He levied the "tax" for some days and was still collecting the "loan" when he was forced to flee with Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang to Japan following their defeat at the hands of Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan and Gen. Sun Chuan-fang. In a few days, he collected quite a handsome sum.

"It is said that the money is wanted for meeting military expenditure," said Mr. Chun, "but how can this be so? Shanghai has been transformed into a special muncipality and all the military leaders have agreed that no troops should in future be stationed here. Why, then, is the tax to be collected when there are no troops stationed here? Why should we be compelled to maintain troops who give us no protection? There is no trouble and there is no fighting, so why should attempt be made to collect money for military expenses?"

People Advised Not to Pay

"The General Chamber of Commerce, the City Chamber of Commerce and the Shanghai District Education Association in conjunction with several other Chinese organizations have inserted the following notice in the local Chinese Press with respect to the "loan":

"The Military Affairs Rehabilitation Bureau has announced that it will issue debenture bonds to the amount of

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$2,000,000 and will collect one month's house rent on behalf of the landlords as subscription to these bonds.

"We, as representatives of the people, have wired to the Government and the military authorities asking them to abandon the scheme. All shopkeepers and inhabitants in Nantao and Chapei are advised to refrain from paying house rent to any persons claiming to be collectors of the Bureau."

Reorganization Conference Continues Sessions

The two greatest evils in China at the present time, are China's soldiers and its great traffic in opium, is the comment made by Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, the Chief Excutive of the Chinese Republic at one of the meetings of the Reorganization Conference. His remarks were based on communications from the Ministeries of War and the Interior, in which they described the disbandment of the superfluous troops as one of the most important problems now facing the country. The idea is that a certain number of the troops could be used to suppress the troops who were not fulfilling their duty. It is the duty of the Ministry of War to draft a plan which would specify the number of regular troops required for a national defence, keeping in mind the financial side of the question. The other question of opium suppression was discussed by the Chief Executive, in which he refers to the opium smoking as being extremely harmful to the people. His further comments were:

"Harking back to the Manchu days, it says that the Manchu government concluded an agreement with Britain, and by following both the spirit and the letter of that convention, which had in view the complete suppression of opium cultivation and traffic, the provinces one after another suppressed opium trade until in 1917 the country was free from this evil. The provinces kept the Central government informed of the progress they were making in this work of suppression, and the Ministry of the Interior sent delegates to test the reports the Ministry had received. These delegates were accompanied by foreign observers. (British delegates).

"The result was that all the provinces succeeded in stamping out the evil. But to our regret, says the memorandum, in recent years, owing to provincial disturbances, opium cultivation and traffic have been revived in various regions. Both foreigners and Chinese have pointed out the districts in which the militarists have fostered the cultivation of opium and levied opium taxes from the people, while the governments themselves have received numerous complaints from the people in the affected regions, showing how the local authorities have carried on these illegal practices. The Ministry of the Interior, in cooperation with the Ministry of War, has telegraphed to the provinces instructing them to carry out the opium suppression laws, but no notice has been taken of these instructions.

"A report has been received from Dr. Alfred Sze, Dr. Wang Chung-hui and Mr. Chu Chao-hsin, delegates to the International Opium Conference at Geneva, saying that they had been severaly attacked by the representatives of various Powers concerning the fact that various Tuchuns were involved in this opium cultivation, and at the conference table, the memorandum continues, "our Delegates gave a pledge that the Reorganization Conference would take up the question of opium suppression."

The Ministry of the Interior expressed the hope that the Chief Executive would bring about a frank discussion among the delegates representing the provinces, with a view to deciding upon a fundamental policy for opium suppression."

First Deadlock in Conference Due to Disbandment of Troops

When Marshal Tuan Chi-jui submitted his proposal at the Reorganization Conference, for a reduction of the army from 1,500 to 500,000, it did not meet with approval from any of the Generals or their representatives in attendance, as none of the leading militarists will consent to any scheme that will tend to reduce the number of armed forces they have. All are quite willing to have the other leaders reduce their number of troops but desire to hold on to their own original number. It is also reported that the number of 1,500,000 submitted by Marshal Tuan is far short of the mark, and that there are more than 2,476,200 soldiers in various commands now maintained in China. There are in all 117 divisions, according to the records, 197 mixed brigades, and 149 separate regiments. If the new army is to consist of 500,000 men, then four out of every five officers and men of the present military establishment must be retired. That it will be impossible to make any actual progress in this direction is now generally conceded, and except for drawing their *pir diem*, few of the delegates see any real necessity for the Conference continuing in session. The Chambers of Commerce and other substanital bodies of China do not seem to be interested in the Conference as at present composed.

The Issuance of the 14th Year Bonds in Peking

According to financial circles in Peking, the negotiations between the Ministry of Finance and Sir Francis Aglen, are proceeding smoothly for the issuance of the new Domestic Loans, in the form of 14th year national bonds to the amount of $15,000,000. While the foregoing is a report from Peking, it has caused much speculation among both foreign and Chinese in Peking. According to the statement, the original plan of Li Shih-hao, to issue $20,000,000 worth of bonds, part of which would be used to recall the "42 Treasury bills now on the market. In deference to the suggestions of Sir Frances Aglen, however, the amount has been reduced to $15,000,000. The bonds will bear interest at eight per cent and be secured on the German indemnity to be available to the government in three years by which time amoritrzation of the "42" Treasury bills will have been completed.

"Of the total proceeds of $15,000,000, $10,000,000 will be devoted to the administrative expenses of the government for three months, while the balance of $5,000,000 is to be applied for the expenses of the Chinese legations and consulates in foreign countries. It is said that Sir Francis Aglen at first was reluctant to consent to act as trustee of the loan as he feared that there would be no funds available for the payment of interest in the first three years of the issue, whereas the period of redemption was also deemed too long to be attractive to prospective investors. In this connection it is pointed out that the German bond, when available, does not amount to more than $1,700,000, of which $1,200,000 has to meet interest payments on the loan, thus leaving only some $500,000 for the repayment of the principal, which must take fifteen years before the loan can be fully repaid, says the Peking and Tientsin *Times* in a recent issue.

"However, as the result of a series of negotiations between Mr. Li assisted by Admiral Tsai Ting-kan of the Customs and Shen Jui-lin, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Sir Francis Aglen, it was finally decided that interest payments for the first three years of the loan should be defrayed from the salt surplus funds of which $100,000 will be set aside by the Ministry of Finance monthly, while the period of redemption is likewise reduced to 10 years. It was also agreed that as soon as the bonds are issued the Ministry of Finance will hand to Sir Francis Aglen $3,500,000 for safekeeping in the interest of the bondholders whose first three years interest on the bonds is thus assured. Negotiations are now reported to have been opened with the banks for the underwriting of the issue."

Lincheng Claims are Turned Over to American Minister

Much surprise was caused by a statement issued by the press recently, stating that the Lincheng claims amounting to $363,301.42 have been turned over to the American Minister by the Chinese government. These claims represent indemnity to be paid by the Chinese government to the various nationals suffering loss of time, health and property, when captured by Chinese bandits in May 1923, at Lincheng. The captives were held thrity-eight days, and following their release, they were instructed to hand in their respective claims. According to the despatch, Dr. J. G. Schurman, American Minister, now has the check for the amount equivalent to the "A," and "B" claims and this will be alloted to the victims in due course. The Class A claims relate to loss of baggage or objects stolen or lost and for medical attendance. The Class B. claims include compensation for loss of life or liberty and the chief item is $20,000 to the estate of the Britisher, who was riding third class and was killed. Following is the approved list of the claims under the classification A. and B. as demanded by the Powers in their note of April 3, last year:

United States of America		A	$ 13,352.50
A	$ 91,389.20	B	52,700.00
B	52,250.00		66,052.50
	143,639.20	Italy	
Denmark		A	$ 99,769.17
A	6,299,85	B	9,500.00
	500,00		$ 109,269.17
	6,799.85	Mexico	
France		A	$ 4,543.50
A	$ 14,147.20	B	7,200.00
	11,650.00		11,743.50
	25,797.20	Total	
Great Britain		A	$ 229,501.42
		B	133,600.00
			$ 363,102.42

Civil Warfare in Honan Province

Generals Hu Ching-yi and Kan Yu-kan, are involved in battle near Kunghsien, Honan province. The Lung-hai railway engines and wagons have all been comandeered and a large number of troops trains are proceeding westward on the railway, where a strong movement is expected to begin with Loyang as the objective. A large number of General Hu's troops are also on their way to the South on the Kinhan line, where pressure will be made to the West of Hsuchow. According to *Reuters* message the prospects are a short and sharp campaign with a decisive victory for General Hu, and thousands of General Kan's troops returning to banditry in their old haunts in West Honan. General Sun Yueh, who was despatched from Peking in connection with the situation has arrived in Changchow and approves the vigorous measures that are being initiated.

Japan Ratifies Russo-Japanese Agreement

The Russo-Japanese agreement has been ratified by the Prince Regent of Japan, and an exchange of ratification notes will soon take place between Minister Yoshizawa and Ambassador Karakahan in Peking. The Treaty will be published soon and is now effective. The Japanese delegation to Moscow, headed by Mr. Naetake Sato, will now proceed to Moscow to represent the Japanese government. The Japanese government following this step approved an appropriation of Yen 1,500,000 for the establishment and maintenance of diplomatic and consular relations with Russia. This is to take care of suitable buildings for the Japanese representatives in Moscow and their consular officials.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

February 24. The consignment from America to Germany of $50,000,000 in gold is now complete, which is to be used as a reserve against new currency.——Rear-Admiral Phelps issues serious warning on decrease of American oil supplies.

February 25. Armaments Control Conference is scheduled for March 5, Germany, Turkey, and the United States being among the thirty states who agree to attend.——Prohibition agents in America discover large quantities of smuggled liquor in a U. S. Naval Transport.

February 26. Air estimates in Great Britain are nearly $20,000,000 due to needs of national defence.——An important decision is handed down to prohibition agents regarding the seizure of ships by them.——New York laughs at Admral Phelps, warning in connection with oil supplies.——British Cabinet does not consider trade interests to be jeopardized by Soviet Treaty Japan.

February 27. Admiral Sims testifies strongly on America's weakness on Pacific especially as regards air defence.——Death is announced of President Ebert of Germany.

February 28. Earthquake in eastern America is most severe since 1755, which caused great excitement, but actual damage comparatively small.——Reports are made concerning Germany making a definite suggestion to France of a guarantee pact.

February 29. Herr Marx is regarded as most likely successor to late President Ebert, but the Ex-Grown Prince is named as a possible candidate.——New Zealand is in throes of a shipping labor war.——Germany arranges to meet all obligations falling due last month.

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32-026

New Books and Publications

Central European Governments

New Government of Central Europe by Malbone, W. Graham Jr., Ph. D. Assisted by Robert C. Binkley. With six large charts. New York: Henry Holt and Co. pp viii, 83, 1924.

Students of comparative government and present day international relations will receive with pleasure Professor Graham's work on the governments of Central Europe. There has been a conspicuous lack of liteaature in this important field which is now partly filled by the careful study mentioned here. Not since the publication of Bowman's *The New World*, the appearance of the supplementary volumes to the 11th edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica and McBain and Rogers New Constitution of Europe, has there appeared so careful a study of central Europe and the Succession States as this one. It is apparent that the book under review constitutes the first of two or more volumes planned by Dr. Graham to cover the field of the Succession States of the Russian, German, Austro-Hungarian, and Turkish empires. Only those States which have come into being as a result of the breaking up of the German and Austro-Hungarian empires are studied here.

Dr. Graham has until recently been for some time Adjunct Professor of government in the University of Texas. More recently he has accepted a position as Assistant Professor of government in the University of California, Southern Branch. This study is in part the result of a course of lectures delivered at the University of Missouri in 1922, and in part the result of research in the great Hoover War Library at Stanford University. Mr. Binkley, who aided the author in the preparation of the study, is Reference Librarian in the Hoover War Library.

After a brief survey of the origins of the present day German government the constitution of the new German Republic is studied in some detail; political parties and their aims are also discussed. The inception of the Austrian Republic, the Constitution of this country, and politics in the new Austria are next taken up. Then follows Hungary under Karolyi, the Hungarian Soviet, and restoration and reaction in that country. The latter half of the study is given over to Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia. Of especial value is part II which is composed of select documents on the new governments of central Europe: manifestos, proclamations, messages, constitutions are included so that the student who has no access to large libraries is enabled not only to check up on the author to a considerable degree but to study further, certain of the problems presented.

Not the least valuable aspect of the study is the incorporation of six "Time Charts." These may be explained in the author's own words: "The idea involved, and here applied, is believed to be a new one, with not merely a general tendency toward accuracy in the charting of political events, but with what may be considered an objective, scientific system evolved out of the necessity for graphic portrayal of political occurrences....the emphasis laid by modern economists on the recurrence of economic cycles furnished a clue, in view of the supposititiously close connection between economics and politics. Thus the endeavor to portray political events in terms of cyclical recurrences is not a modern adaptation of the Aristotelian norm; it is a scientific approach to the influence of economic and other conditions on the stability of government. The value of the time charts is believed to lie in their factual objectivity and their mathematical accuracy in portraying in concrete, measurable terms the tensile strength, and the duration of strains which a modern government can endure". The reviewer believes that Professor Graham has taken a long step in the right direction in applying scientific method to the study of politics and comparative government by the working out of these charts for incorporation in the present volume, which volume must prove of value to students in the colleges of China, to publicists, and to the general reader in the field of world politics.

H. F. FacNair.
Department of History and Government,
St. John's University.

Shansi authorities are organizing the Yu Tsai Steel Refining Plant in Taiyuan, Shansi provincial capital. Machinery, including a large boiler, has arrived in Taiyuan from abroad. The plant is expected to open shortly.

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price Feb. 18th	Sale Price Feb. 25	Approx. Yield to Maturity Feb. 25
Duke-Price Power Co., Ltd., 1st., Mtge	6	July 1, 1949	99⅜	99¼	6.05
Czecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan	8	Oct. 1, 1952	100½	100⅜	7.95
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S.F. Loan	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	98	98½	7.65
Finnish Guaranteed Municipal S. F. Loan	6½	Oct. 1, 1954	90½	90¾	7.25
Kingdom of Netherlands S. F. Loan	6	Apr. 1, 1954	103	104½	5.70
City of Rotterdam S. F. Loan	6	May 1, 1964	103	102⅞	5.83
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	101	101	6.90
Paris Lyons Mediter. R. R. Co. S. F. Loan	6	Aug. 15, 1958	77½	77½	7.95
Department of Seine S. F. Loan	7	Jan. 1, 1942	89	89¾	8.15
Swiss Government S. F. Loan	5½	Apr. 1, 1946	101¾	101¾	5.34
French Government S. F. Loan	7	Dec. 1, 1949	90⅞	90⅝	7.85
German Government S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1949	94¾	95¼	7.35
Kingdom of Norway S. F. Loan	6	Aug. 15, 1943	100	100	6.00
Kingdom of Denmark S. F. Loan	6	Jan. 1, 1942	102	101½	5.87
Willys-Overland Co. 1st (Closed) Mtge. Loan	6½	Sept. 1, 1933	100¼	100	6.50
Swedish Government S. F. Loan	5½	Nov. 1, 1954	99⅜	99¾	5.55
Can. Pac. RR. Co. Debenture Stock	4	Perpetual	80	80	5.00
Belgian Government S. F. Loan	6	Jan. 1, 1955	87⅜	87⅞	6.95
Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures	7	Jan. 1, 1943	100	99½	7.05

The National City Company International Bank Building No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai China.

These quotations are subject to confirmation by the National City Company of New York.

Trade Inquiries

The following trade inquiries have been received by the American Commercial Attache, 3 Canton Road, Shanghai urther information regarding them may be had on applica. in to that office.

Large manufacturers of Lathe, Drill and Planer Chucks re desirous of making agency arrangements in China. atalogs on file.

Manufacturers of Elevating, Conveying and Mining lachinery wish to appoint representatives in this market. atalogs on file.

Manufacturers of Spring Protectors for Motor Cars ish to secure agents in China. Illustrated and descriptive booklet and circulars on file.

Manufacturers and Exporters of Cord Pneumatic Tires nd Tubes for Automobiles and Motor Trucks wish to secure istributors in this country. Export Price List and Circular n file.

Long established manufacturers of Insecticides and ungicides wish to place their products on this market. obbers' price List on file.

Manufacturers of Batteries wish to secure a distributor this territory. Descriptive circulars on file.

Manufacturers of Flashlights, Batteries, Skates, (Ice nd Roller), Paints, Cutlery, Tools and Fishing Tackle wish obtain representation in this country. Export price list n file.

Manufacturers of Boys' Wash Suits (Sizes 2 to 8 years), ish to appoint agents in this country. Illustrations on file.

Manufacturers of Fibre Spoons, Plates, Combs and her articles wish to enter this market. Samples and price sts on file.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, March 4, 1925.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Notwithstanding daily purchases by India the London price of silver at 32 15/16d. and 32 1/16d. is 1/16d. for ready and 1/8d. for forward lower than last week. Our official rate for T/T on London is ⅛d. down to 3/1 1/4d. Our local Gold Dealers have bought Yen heavily for forward delivery, and this with a fair demand for sterling and Gold Dollars created a weak market during the last few days. We close a little steadier for sterling and Gold Dollars, but there is still a demand for Gold Yen. There is more cover offering in the shape of Export Bills, but they find easy buyers.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ....Tls. 72,522,000 an increase of Tls. 19,000.

Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 43,840,000 an increase of $ 1,000,000.

Estimated value Tls. 104,086,000 as against Tls. 63,976,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Feb.	Thursday Feb. 26	Friday Feb. 27	Saturday Feb 28	Monday Mar. 2	Tuesday Mar. 3	Wednes. Mar. 4
Bk's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T London	3/1.708	3/1 3/32	3/1 1/32	3/1 1/32	3/1 1/32	3/1 1/32	3/1 1/32
O/Dfts. ,,	—	3/1 1 3/32	3/1 1/32	3/1 1/32	3/1 1/32	3/1 1/32	3/1 1/32
4m/s ,,	—	3/2	3/1 31/32	3/1 31/32	3/1 31/32	3/1 31/32	3/1 31/32
T/T India	208.667	209	207½	207½	207½	206¼	206
T/T France	1,417.708	1455	1445	1445	1450	1460	1465
T/T N. Y.	75,000	74⅜	74¼	74¼	74⅛	74	74
T/T Hong	73,969	74	74	74	74	74	74
T/T Japan	52.271	53	53⅜	53½	53⅜	53⅛	54⅛
T/T Batavia	187.594	187⅜	186⅞	186⅞	186⅜	185⅛	185⅜
T/T Straits	74.719	74	75	75	75	75⅛	75⅛
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/3.948	3/2 3/32	3/2 3/32	3/3	3/3	3/2 1/32	3/2 1/32
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/3	3/3	3/3 1/32	3/3 1/32	3/2 3/32	3/2 3/32
6m/s ,, D/A	3/3.323	3/3 1/32	3/3 1/32	3/3 3/32	3/3 3/32	3/2 3/32	3 2 1/32
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,492.708	1530	1520	1520	1525	1535	1540
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	77.094	76 3/32	76 1/32	76 1/32	76 3/32	76 1/32	76
4m/s ,, Docs	—	77 1/32	76 3/32	77	77 1/32	76 3/32	76 1/32

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Feb. 26	Feb. 27	Feb. 28	Mar. 2	Mar. 3	Mar. 4
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	32 15/16	32 1/32	32 3/32	32 1/32	32 1/32	32 15/16
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.68 3/32	G. $.68 1/32	G. $. 68 3/32	G.$.68 3/32	G.$. 68 1/32	G.$.68 1/32
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)...	Tls. 263 20	Tls. 261 80	Tls. 261 80	Tls. 263 80	Tls. 266 10	Tls. 266 0
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	111 0	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	71.9625	71.9125	71.875	72.	71.9625	72.0625
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 94.31
Bank of France rate of discount	7%	New York on London	T/T 476¼
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s.	4 1/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/6
,, 4 ,,	4 1/16%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/3 3/8
,, 6 ,,	4 3/8%	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 1/7 1/8

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D. Purdy.

U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.

U.S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, William A. Chapman.

OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R. T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.

U.S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.

PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T.B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A.M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats. secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Feb. 25, 1925, Cause No. 2432, V. Jovoish v. M. L. Moody; testimony taken of M. L. Moody and V. Jovoish; submitted

" 25, " " " 2444, E Gerecke v. Asia Banking Corporation; testimony taken of E. Gerecke; motion to dismiss; submitted.

" 26, " " " 2576. U. S. v. J W. Maloney; on motion to fix bail; submitted.

" 26, " " " 2573, Alejandro Arce v. J. B. Katz etc; on motion to intervene; submitted.

Mar. 2, " " " 2437, Long & Company v. Asia Banking Corporation; on motion for dedimus potestatem; counsel to file stipulation.

" 2, " " " 2330, U. S. v. A. W. Smith; on motions to quash; submitted.

Judgments and Orders:

Feb. 26, 1925, Cause No. 2527, In re estate of Charles E. Richardson, deceased; order of sale.

" 26, " " " 2432, V. Jovoish v. M. L. Moody; judgment.

" 27, " " " 2444, E. Gerecke v. Asia Banking Corporation; decision and judgment.

" 28, " " " 2559, In re estate of Edwin C. Jones, deceased; order admitting will to probate.

Assignments for Hearing:

Mar. 10, 1925, Cause No. 2554, A. Ross v. The China Press, Inc.

" 11, " " " 2576, U. S. v. J. W. Maloney.

" 12, " " " 2505, The Republic of China v. Commercial Express & Storage Co.

" 17, " " " 2544, P. Servanin & Co. v. Murray Packing Co.

" 18, " " " 2410, A. I. Gromov Heirs v. International Banking Corporation; argument on plea to the jurisdiction.

" 20, " " " 2492, Ah-Hong & Co. v. Board of Trustees of the University of Nanking.

" 24, " " " 2542, American Trading Co. Inc. v. F. Berndt.

Apr. 21, " " " 2437, Long & Company v. Asia Banking Corporation.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Feb. 25, 1925, Cause No. 2576, U. S. v. J. W. Maloney; information; warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant.

" 25, " " " 2022, In re estate of Frank P. Long, deceased; petition for revocation of letters of administration.

" 25, " " " 2577, In re estate of Samuel D. Hepburn, deceased; petition for ancillary administration.

" 25, " " " 2527, In re estate of Charles E. Richardson, deceased; letters of administration; affidavit.

" 26, " " " 1351, Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co. v. Green Star S/S Co.; Mandate from Circuit Court of Appeals.

" 26, " " " 2527, In re estate of Charles E. Richardson, deceased; application for order of sale.

" 26, " " " 2573, Alejandro Arce v. J. B. Katz, etc.; intervening answer; notice of motion; affidavit; notice of motion.

" 27, " " " 2177, K. A. Massey v. R. R. L. Fernbach; subpoena issued.

" 27, " " " 1867, Mao Tung Products Co. v. North China Cold Storage Co. Inc.; subpoena duces tecum issued.

" 27, " " " 2576, U. S. v. J. W. Maloney; bail bond.

" 27, " " " 2496, In re estate of James H. Pyke, deceased; inventory.

" 27, " " " 2437, Long & Company v. Asia Banking Corporation; motion for dedimus potestatem.

" 28, " " " 2559, In re estate of Edwin C. Jones, deceased; petition; depositions; oath and bond of exeeutor; letters testamentary.

Mar. 2, " " " 2578, Alejandro Arce v. The China Press, Inc.; complaint; summons issued; marshal's return of summons.

" 2, " " " 2579, The Yangtsze Insurance Association Ltd. v. The Asiatic Motors Inc.; complaint; summons issued.

" 2, " " " 2564, The Yorkshire Insurance Co. Ltd. v. The American-Oriental Banking Corporation; demurrer.

" 2, " " " 2573, Alejandro Arce v. J. B. Katz etc.; intervenor's petition and answer.

" 2, " " " 2500, In re estate of Delta Frances Eaton, deceased; administrator's inventory and final account.

„ 3, „ „ „ 2286, V. Solovieff v. U. S. Shipping Board et al; answer to fourth amended complaint.

„ 3, „ „ „ 2557, R. Fermus v I. A. Landesman; answer

(By the Commissioner)

Feb 24 1925, Civil No. 198, Hirshbrunner & Co. v. J. S. Dolan; motion to withdraw complaint.

„ 27, „ Crim. „ 745, U. S. v. R. F. Bryan; complaint.

„ 27, „ „ „ 746, U. S. v. A. C. Davis; complaint.

„ 27, „ „ „ 747, U. S. v. W. S. Fleming; complaint.

„ 27, „ „ „ 748, U. S. v. H. M. Saydah; complaint.

Mar. 3, „ Estate „ 44, In re estate of Elizabeth W. Arthur, deceased; executor's final account; receipt.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of	Cause No. 2559
EDWIN CHESTER JONES,	Estate No. 577
Deceased.	NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Edwin Chester Jones, deceased, to present the same with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before Sept. 7, 1925, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

WALTER N. LACY,
Executor,
c/o Methodist Episcopal Mission,
Foochow, China.

March 7, 1925.

In the United States Court for China

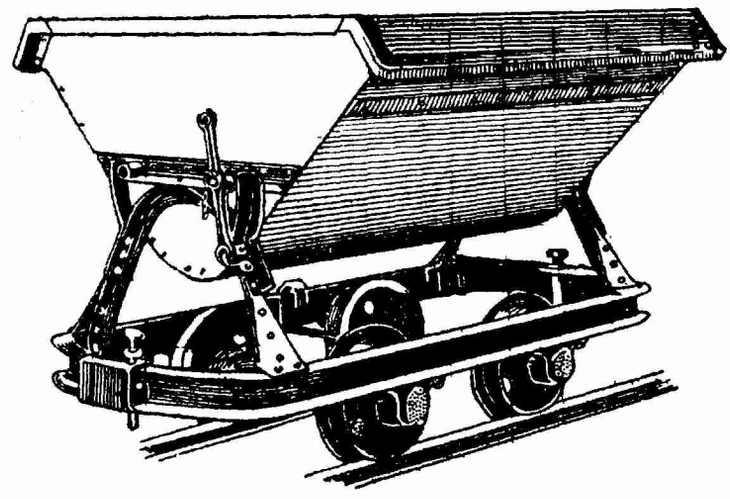
In re Estate of	Cause No. 2527
CHARLES EDWARD RICHARDSON,	Estate No. 572
Deceased.	NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Charles Edward Richardson, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before September 7, 1925, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

JAMES R. BROWNE,
6-A, Hongkong Road,
Shanghai, China.

March 7, 1925.

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS



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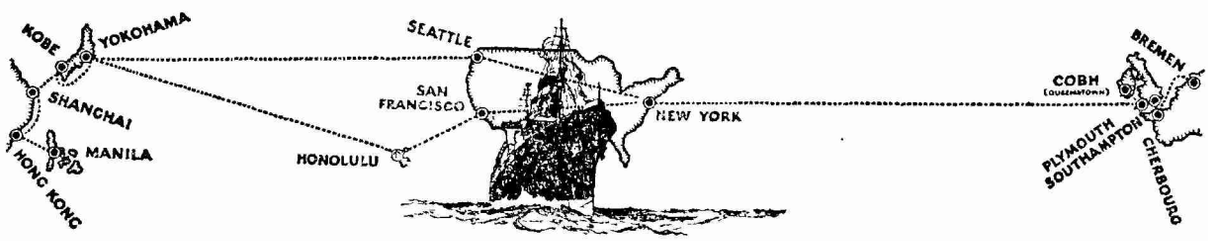

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Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table

Shanghai North to Zahkou — Down — (Main Line) — Zahkou to Shanghai North — Up

STATIONS	Fast Local	Express R	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R.
		*		*	*			*
Shanghai North.....dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.35	.	.	19.15
Jessfield.....dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	15.51	.	.	19.30
Siccawei.....dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	.	.	19.36
L'hwa Junction.....dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	.	.	19.50
Shanghai South.....dep.	..	*8.05*	*9.05*	*13.25*	*15.30*	*7.15*	*18.15*	*19.30*
Lunghwa Junction.....arr.	.	*8.25*	*9.13*	*13.43*	*15.48*	*17.35*	*18.33*	*19.38*
Sungkiang.....dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..		20.29
Kashai.....dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08	..		21.16
Kashing.....dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	.	21.46
Yehzah.....dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56	(a)	..	.	22.17
Changan.....dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	---	..	.	22.51
Hangchow.....dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	---	..	.	23.45
Zahkou.....arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	---	..	.	24.00

STATIONS	Fast Local	Fast Local	Express R	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Express R.
		*	*		*			*
Zahkou.....d	..		7.15		8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Hangchow.....d	.		7.40	.	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Changan.....d	..		8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
Yehzah.....d	..	.	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
Kashing.....d.	..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Kashai.....d.	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	(a)	20.46
Sungkiang.....d.	..	8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	.	21.42
Lunghwa Junction.....d	*8.37*	*9.37*	*11.37*	*13.52*	*16.07*	*18.41*	..	*22.27*
Shanghai South.....a.	*8.15*	*9.51*	*11.55*	*14.10*	*16.27*	*19.00*	..	*22.45*
L'hwa Junction.....d	..	9.39	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Siccawei.....d	..	9.49	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Jessfield.....d	..	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Shanghai North.....a.	.	10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou — (Kiangshoo Branch Line) — Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao.....dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	21.30
Kenshangmun.....dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	21.45
Hangchow.....dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	---	---	17.56	21.57
Zahkou.....arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	---	---	18.15	22.15

Zahkou.....dep.	7.45	9.49	11.40	---	---	18.30	23.25
Hangchow.....dep.	8.06	10.11	12.01	14.20	15.51	18.51	23.51
Kenshangmun.....dep.	8.17	10.22	12.17	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02
Konzenchiao.....arr.	8.30	10.35	12.30	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15

Trains marked with* are in connection with S. N. L. trains at Shanghai North

R = Restaurant.